BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1822. [NUMBER 1562.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Bombay Custom House

THE 2D AUGUST 1822,

THIS is to give notice, that the UNCLAIMED BOXES &c. which were advertised under date the 6th of February last, will be sold by Public Outcry at this office, on Monday the 12th of this month.

W. G. BIRD,
Act. Col. of Customs and Town Duties.

PROCLAMATION.

THOMAS FANSHAW, by Divine permission Bishop of Calcutta, to our beloved in Christ The Venerable George Barnes, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Bombay within our Diocese and Jurisdiction, and our Commissary duly appointed, GREETING.

WHEREAS His late Majesty King George the third did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the second day of May in the fifty fourth year of His said Majesty's Reign, erect, found, ordain, make & constitute HIS MAJESTY'S TERRITORIES under the Government of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to be a Bishop's See, and to be called THE BISHOPRIC OF CALCUTTA, and did give and grant to THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON, Doctor in Divinity, the first Bishop of Calcutta, and to his Successors Bishops of Calcutta, full power and authority to perform all the Functions peculiar and appropriated to the office of a Bishop within the limits of the said see; AND also by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, to exercise Jurisdiction spiritual and ecclesiastical in and throughout the said See and Diocese according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of His Majesty's Realm of England which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters therein expressed and specified; AND for a Declaration of his said late Majesty's Royal will concerning the special causes and matters in which his Majesty would that the aforesaid Jurisdiction should be exercised, His Majesty did thereby further give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary or commissaries by him or them to be thereunto specially authorized, to grant Licences to officiate to all ministers and chaplains of all the churches, or chapels, or other places within the said Diocese wherein Divine Service should be celebrated according to the Rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all such Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland resident in their said Diocese with all and all manner of Jurisdiction, Power and Coercion ecclesiastical that might be requisite in the premises, and also to call before him or them, or before his or their Commissary or Commissaries, at such competent days, hours and places whatsoever, when and as often as to him or them should seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Ministers, Chaplains, Priests or Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, or any of them, and to enquire by Witnesses to be sworn in due form of Law, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same might be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as well as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively; AND HIS MAJESTY did thereby authorize and empower the said Bishop and his successors, and his and their Commissary and Commissaries, to administer all such Oaths as were accustomed and might by Law be administered according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of His Majesty's Realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid Chaplains, Ministers, Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland according to their demerits, whether by deprivation, suspension, or other such Ecclesiastical Censure or Correction as they would be liable to, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws aforesaid; AND for a further accomplishment of His said Majesty's intention, and for aiding the said Bishop of Calcutta according to the Laws and Customs of the United Church of England and Ireland in the due and canonical superintendance of Ecclesiastical persons and affairs, His said Majesty did also erect, found, & constitute (with certain other Archdeaconries therein mentioned) ONE ARCHDEACONRY in and over THE PRESIDENCY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY on on the Coast of MALABAR, to be styled "THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BOMBAY" which said Archdeaconry (with other Archdeaconries) was to be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop's see of Calcutta; AND HIS said Majesty did also by the said Letters Patent name and appoint GEORGE BARNES, then Master of Arts, but now Doctor in Divinity, to be ARCHDEACON of the said ARCHDEACONRY OF BOMBAY; AND did also by the said Letters Patent in the manner therein mentioned further declare His said Majesty's will in regard to the duties and Functions to be exercised by the respective Archdeacons and their successors; AND PARTICULARLY that each of the said Archdeacons should within his Archdeaconry, be and be taken to be, without further appointment THE COMMISSARY of the said Bishop and his successors, and should exercise Jurisdiction in all matters therein aforesaid according to the duty and function of a Commissary by the said Ecclesiastical Laws; NEVERTHELESS His said Majesty did also by the said Letters Patent (amongst other things) will, declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of correction which were accustomed according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of His said Majesty's Realm of England to be judicially examined, the same should in like manner be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop and his successors, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries aforesaid, in THE RESPECTIVE ARCHDEACONRIES in which the Party to be proceeded against should reside; AND that all such causes should be proceeded in to final sentence in due form of Law; AND HIS SAID MAJESTY DID (after providing for appeals from any Judgments or Decrees to be pronounced by the said Bishop or his successors, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, as therein set forth, and declaring and ordaining other matters therein mentioned) further ordain, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, or Madras, or the Recorder's Court of Bombay (as the case might be), should have such and the like Jurisdiction and Power of interfering by writ of Prohibition or Mandamus, subject to the same Laws, restrictions and rules of Practice as was or had been exercised by His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster, in regard to Proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England, regard being had nevertheless to any special provisions or exceptions contained in the said Letters Patent, and to any other Laws and Regulations specially applicable to or concerning His Majesty's Territories in the East Indies, or the See and Diocese of Calcutta; MOREOVER It was His Majesty's Royal will, and His Majesty did thereby declare and ordain, that nothing in the said Letters Patent contained, should extend, or be construed to extend to repeal, vary or alter the Provisions of His Majesty's several charters of the twenty sixth day of March in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, the Twenty sixth day of December in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign and the Twenty eighth day of February in the Twenty eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was given to the said Courts of Judicature and Recorder's Court respectively, so far as the same did not appertain to the correction of Clerks, or the spiritual superintendence of Ecclesiastical persons, or to give the said Bishop or Archdeacons, or their successors, any authority or jurisdiction whatever in matters then cognizable in the said Courts except as therein last excepted: WE, therefore, THOMAS FANSHAW, by Divine permission Bishop of Calcutta, being anxious to carry into full effect the several objects contemplated, commanded and directed by His said late Majesty's Letters Patent, and to constitute and form a public Court for the exercise of the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the Archdeaconry of Bombay to us and our successors, and to our and their Commissary or Commissaries, granted according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Realm of England and conformably to the tenor and effect of the said Letters Patent; and inasmuch as we are not able at this present time, without great inconvenience, to proceed to the said Archdeaconry of Bombay for this purpose, do by these presents empower and direct you, the said George Barnes our Commissary as aforesaid, by and under the authority of His said Majesty's Letters Patent, to proceed to constitute and form a Public Court for the exercise of the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the Archdeaconry of Bombay, to us and our successors Bishops of Calcutta, and to our and their Commissary and Commissaries, granted according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Realm of England, and conformably to the tenor and effect of the said Letters Patent, to be styled "THE EPISCOPAL CONSISTORIAL COURT WITHIN AND FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BOMBAY in the DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA", and to appoint and swear in all proper Officers, and to nominate such Advocates, together with such Proctors as are duly authorized to practice, and as shall be deemed necessary for conducting the general business of the Court, to be regularly sworn; AND FURTHER, when the said court shall have been duly constituted and formed, to pronounce and pass such Rules, Orders and Regulations of practice, as may be customary or necessary for conducting the business before the said court; AND MOREOVER to fix and appoint such days, hours and places for opening and holding the said court, which shall meet at four different periods within every year, & to adjourn from time to time as may be deemed meet and convinient: and what shall be done in the premises by virtue hereof you are duly to certify to us, together with these presents. GIVEN under our SEAL which in this behalf we use, this twenty third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and the Eighth year of our consecration.

T. F. *(L. S.)*
Calcutta.

THE VENERABLE GEORGE BARNES, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Bombay, and the Commissary of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta duly appointed, doth, in virtue of the preceding Commission and in execution thereof, hereby appoint Saturday the tenth day of August now next ensuing, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Saint Thomas's Church within the Fort of Bombay, for the constituting & forming of the Episcopal Consistorial Court, within and for the Archdeaconry of Bombay in the Diocese of Calcutta, and for doing all things that may be requisite in that behalf, according to the tenor of the said Commission.

By Order of the Venerable the Archdeacon and Commissary.
J. SANDWITH,
Register of the Archdeaconry of Bombay.
July 16th 1822.

"Tontine of India,"

FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS,
COMMENCING THE 1st JANUARY 1822.
Ending 31st December, 1828.
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF
SURVIVORS.

IN consequence of the wish expressed by a great many of the Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, which terminate on the 30th June and 30th September next, respectively, it is proposed to establish a new one, to be designated the "Tontine of India."

In framing its Rules and Regulations, advantage has been taken of the experience derived from the management of the existing Tontines, and it is presumed

the alterations in the new one will be satisfactory,—particularly to those already interested in the Tontines, by whom the improvements in the Regulations have been chiefly suggested.

The "Tontine of India" will commence under circumstances much more advantageous than either of the existing ones, as it is presumed that in the course of the ensuing year, a large portion of the Funds of the 1st and 2d Tontines about Sa. Rs. 13,50,000, will be transferred to the Tontine of India.

The Term of Seven Years has been fixed on, instead of five, the latter not being deemed a period of sufficient length to give full operation to the principles of Tontine. Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, who may wish to re-invest their dividends on the termination of these Societies, but who may not be disposed to engage their property for so long a period as the term of the Tontine of India, will have the opportunity of Subscribing to the 3d Tontine expiring 30th June 1824, the Funds of which on the 30th June next, will amount to about Sa. Rs. 8,50,000.

In conformity to the Regulations of the First Tontine, the whole of the Funds of that Society, are invested in Public Securities, which not yielding an Interest equal to that derived on the Capital of the 2d and 3d Tontines, the magnitude of the dividend of the first mentioned Society, payable on the 30th June next, will not form a just criterion by which to estimate the result of the others.

The Funds of the 2d and 3d Tontines are chiefly loaned on Mortgages of Houses and Landed Property in Calcutta, and in secure loans to Houses of Business at a rate of Interest greater than most individuals could obtain for their Capital, and it is proposed to employ in a similar manner, the Funds of the Tontine of India, preferring on all occasions Mortgages when obtainable. The Funds and all transactions connected with this Tontine are to be under the controul and superintendance of Directors residing in Calcutta, as a Committee of Management, in which situation the following have accorded their assistance:—

JAMES COLVIN, J. S. BROWNRIGG,
B. ROBERTS, AND
JOHN ANGUS, DAVID CLARK, Esqs.

and with whose concurrence the following Regulations are now published for general information.

Adverting to the probability of the Tontine of India yielding a superior Interest on its Funds to what can be realized on Capital at either of the other Presidencies, to the extent of Subscriptions likely in consequence to be received from these Presidencies,—and to the circumstance of the accounts of the Society being kept in, as well as the final dividends made in Bengal Sicca Rupees, it has been deemed equitable to the Interests of all parties, to make provision in the Regulation for the rate of Subscription at Madras and Bombay, being governed by the rate of Exchange.

Subscriptions will now be received at the Office of

Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.

Regulations and Conditions of the Tontine of India, for the benefit of Survivors, Established at Calcutta, the 1st January 1822, and for the Term of Seven Years, ending 31st Dec. 1828.

1 That all applications to become Members of this Society shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretaries, according to the annexed form. That the number of Subscribers be unlimited, and that any number of Shares, half or quarter Shares may be subscribed for on any life or lives at any period during the continuance of the Society

2 That the amount of a whole Share in this Society be fixed at Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and Eight Hundred, being 100 Rupees per quarter, for seven years or 28 quarters.

3 That all Subscribers on or before the 31st of March next, shall pay for the first quarterly Subscription, for every whole Share Sicca Rupees One Hundred, or every half Share Sicca Rupees Fifty, and for every quarter Share Sicca Rupees Twenty-five, payment of the same rate of Subscription, to be continued on the first of every quarter, during the continuance of the Society.

4 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st of April and 30th June next, which will be the second quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscription for the first quarter, together with the Interest thereon, at 6 per cent per annum, from the 1st January to the day of payment.

5 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st July and 30th September next, being the third quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscriptions for the first and second quarters together with the Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from 1st January and 1st of April, respectively, to the day of payment.

6 That all persons who may become Subscribers subsequently to the 1st of October next, shall pay the arrears of Subscription that will then be due, together with such Interest or Premium thereon as may be judged proper by the Directors of the Institution, with reference to the situation of the Funds of the Society. Statements of which to be made up on the first of every quarter.

7 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole or any number of quarterly Subscriptions in advance, to that of paying every quarter, shall be at liberty to do so, and be allowed a discount on all such advanced Subscriptions, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, simple Interest, and should the life or lives lapse, on which such advanced Subscriptions have been received, a proportionate refund for so many quarterly Subscriptions as may have been paid for quarters subsequent to such lapse, or lapses, taking place, shall be made to all such Subscribers on satisfactory proof being furnished, by affidavits or otherwise as to such lapses. With reference to the rate of discount here mentioned, power is reserved to the Committee of Directors, to increase or reduce that rate according to the current value of Money, during the term of the Society.

8 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole of the quarterly Subscriptions in advance, reserving no claim on the Society in the event of the lapse of such life or lives as may have been subscribed on, shall be at liberty to do so, and be allowed a discount of 9 per cent per annum, simple interest: and no refund will in this case be made for such quarterly Subscriptions as may have been received for quarters, subsequent to such lapse or lapses. Power is reserved to the Committee of Directors to reduce or increase the rate of discount under this article, should it seem to them proper so to do.

9 That all subscribers absent from or about to leave Calcutta, shall in writing inform the Secretaries, by whom the amount of quarterly Subscriptions is to be paid during the absence of such Subscriber.

10 That all Subscribers failing to pay their quarterly Subscriptions, within six months, from the date on which they become due and payable (being the first day of each quarter), together with such Interest as may be due thereon, shall forfeit all sums which they may have paid, and have no further claim whatever on the Funds of the Society, nor shall they be longer considered Subscribers thereto.

11 That all Subscribers (excepting such Subscribers as shall have paid in advance according to the 8th Article of these Regulations) holding any Share or Share in this Society on the life or lives of any person or persons, resident in Europe or any where out of Calcutta, on furnishing satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, within 12 months from the close of the Society on the 31st December, 1828, of the lapse of any such life or lives having taken place prior to the payment of any quarterly Subscriptions, shall have the same refunded to them without Interest.

12 That the Committee of Directors be composed of the following Gentlemen viz. *Messrs. David Clark, J. S. Brownrigg, John Angus, B. Roberts, and James Colvin*, who will superintend and controul the general management of the Funds and Business of the Society; and on any vacancy occuring in the Committee by Death, or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the Majority of the Subscribers at the first annual Meeting, after such vacancy taking place—Votes to be taken either viva voce or in writing.

13 That *Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.* shall act as Secretaries and Treasurers to this Society under the controul and direction of the Committee, and that they be allowed one per cent. Commission on their Annual Receipts, and three per cent. on the final distribution of the Funds, in lieu of all Expences, excepting Law Charges, Printing and Postages

14 That so often as the Funds of this Society, shall amount to Five Thousand Rupees, the same shall be invested, in such Public or Private Securities, as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the Interest of the Society. It is presumed that good and secure Mortgage of Landed Property will be obtainable for the greater part of the Funds, and the Directors will consider themselves bound so to employ them when such loans can be obtained.

15 That the Regulations of this Society be published in the News Papers of the other Presidencies, and that Agents be appointed to act at Madras and Bombay for the Society, and who will respectively be authorized to admit Subscribers and grant Receipts for Subscriptions paid to them. They will be furnished with regular Certificates of Admission to be forwarded by the Secretaries, on notification being received of the first Subscription having been paid at Madras or Bombay.

16 That in order to place the Subscribers at the three Presidencies on an equal footing, the Agents at Madras and Bombay shall from time to time, according to the rate of exchange, so regulate the amount of their Receipts to Subscribers at these Presidencies, as will enable them to remit to the Treasurers in Calcutta, One Hundred Sicca Rupees for a Share, Fifty for half a Share, and Twenty-five for a Quarter Share, as each Quarterly Subscription.

17 That the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society shall, as soon as possible after the first day of each quarter, make up the accounts of the Funds, with all interest accrued thereon, and submit the same for the inspection and approval of the Directors.

18 That a General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Society shall be held annually at the House of the Secretaries on the 2d Monday of February, during the continuance of the term of the Society, for the purpose of examining the accounts and state of the Funds, and that an abstract statement of the Funds, as approved by the Meeting be annually published for the information of absent Subscribers,

19 That so soon as may be practicable after the 31st day of December, 1828, the final accounts of the Society shall be made up, and a dividend made to all such subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have paid up their full Subscriptions with all interest due on them, and can furnish satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise of the existence on the 31st December, 1828 at midnight, of the person or persons on whose lives they may have subscribed Shares.

20 That 18 months be allowed from the 31st December 1828, for such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have been unable to adduce sufficient proof at the time of the payment of the first dividend, and in default thereof they will forfeit all claim on the Fund on the 30th June, will be made of all es, amongst such Executors, Administrators, as shall have produced the satisfactory

21 That mission similar to shall be granted to by one of the Directors.

22 That cribers to the Society their representatives to the several Articles contained in the foregoing Regulations.

(FORM)

MESSRS. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP & CO.
CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be permitted to hold—Shares in the Tontine of India, Established on the 1st of January 1822, on the Life of———, and for the benefit of myself, (or for the benefit of Mr. A. B. of———) and the Quarterly Subscriptions will be paid as they become due by———

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

[*Date and Address.*]

N. B. When the intending Subscriber means to pay the Subscriptions in advance, either under the 7th or 8th Articles of the Regulations, his application must convey a notification to that effect.

When a Subscriber takes Shares on the Life or Lives of other Persons, his application must state the Sex, Age, Native Country, and Place of Residence of such person or persons; and when Shares are applied for on the Lives of Children or young persons, the name of the Father must be set forth in the application.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1821.

Certificates for Shares in the "Tontine of India" may now be had on application at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co. Agents for the Institution at Bombay.

Bombay, 27th July, 1822.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On MONDAY the 5th of August,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE
FAVOURITE COMEDY
OF THE
WONDER.

THE Doors to be opened at six, and the Performance to commence at seven o'clock.

The Box Keeper will attend at the Theatre on Friday and Saturday from 10 to 4 o'clock, when Boxes, or seats, and Tickets, may be taken.

Dress Box Tickets, ...	Rs. 8
Pit, ...	6
Upper Box, ...	5
Gallery, ...	3

Bombay 24th July 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,
THE PRINCIPAL
EXTRA MOVEMENTS,
OF DUNDAS:
ROYAL OCTAVO:
Inscribed by Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and in T. G. HALL, 67th Regt.

By which shortly be published
A NEW EDITION,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
OF MAJOR JAMES'S
Battalion Movements,
PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE.
BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.
Bombay, 1st June 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

VALUABLE

Law and other BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY 23d September

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

AT MR. R. WOODHOUSE'S

HOUSE

IN CHURCH STREET,

THE LIBRARY

OF THE LATE

Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.

ADVOCATE GENERAL,

DECEASED.

N. B. Catalogues may be had at the Auctioneers'. The books may be seen on application to Mr. R. W.

Bombay 3d August 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

AT THEIR ROOMS

(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency)

A FASHIONABLE

NEW BRASS MOUNTED

CURRICLE,

SENT OUT TO ORDER

PAINTED a rich Brown with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.

PRICE Rs. 2500.

Bombay 2d August 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY next the 5th instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

In Medows Street,

TWENTY HOGSHEADS OF

PALE ALE,

Fit for immediate use, on account of the Shippers,

Messrs. ABBOTT & Co.

ALSO

A QUANTITY of Hoffman's Cherry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Constantia in Pints, and Hodgson's Beer in Bottles, and a few dozens of London Particular Madeira, French Liqueur &c. to close the concerns.

Bombay, 2d August 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR

On WEDNESDAY the 7th proximo,

Property belonging to the estate

OF THE LATE

LIEUT. COL. BARCLAY,

DECEASED,

VIZ.

L. P. MADEIRA.

AS UNDER,

NO. 1, Pipe in Bottle imported in 1817 per Hyperion.

No. 2, Do do. do. in 1818 per

[redacted] apparel &c.

Wine may be

Co.'s Shop.

August 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL ALSO SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY the 7th Instant,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR

SUNDRIES

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

MAJ. GENERAL ATKINS,

DECEASED;

VIZ.

PLATE, Plated Ware—Cutlery—Wearing Apparel—&c.—A capital Palanquin

And a quantity of fine Old L. P. Madeira and Malmsey Madeira—purchased at the Sale of the late Revd. N. Wade.

Bombay, 3d August 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY THE 8TH INST.

AT 11 O'CLOCK, FORENOON,

AT THE HOUSE OF

MRS. POPE,

IN RAMPART ROW.

THE Remainder of her Household Furniture, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Glass Ware, Plate, and Plated Ware, Wine, Beer, Books &c.

The Articles may be viewed two days preceding the Sale.

Bombay 3d August 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 12th instant,

AT THE HOUSE ADJOINING

TO

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL'S,

COACH MAKER,

BABOOLA TANK,

A NUMBER of Articles of Household Furniture in good order, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Stands &c. all of Blackwood &c.

ALSO

A Shigrampo and Horse.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

Bombay 3d August, 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE

BY AUCTION

AT THE TAVERN,

OF THE DECEASED

MR. CAMERON'S

PROPERTY

On Thursday the 15th Instant.

Bombay 3d August 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of the return of Mr. W. H. HAMILTON, to England, from ill he 1th, the partnership which has subsisted between him and Mr. A. MACKINTOSH, under the firm of MACKINTOSH & HAMILTON, was dissolved on the 31st ultimo; and that the business of the establishment will be conducted, as heretofore, by Mr MACKINTOSH, to whom all claims are to be preferred and payments made for account of the said partnership.

ALEX. MACKINTOSH,
W. H. HAMILTON.

Bombay 1st August 1822.

TO BE LET

A VERY commodious House with Godowns situate at Tamarind Lane. No. 4.

For particulars enquire of Mr. JOSEPH MIGUEL.

Bombay 3d August 1822.

Advertisement.

MR. ANDERSON has the pleasure to inform the Subscribers at this Presidency and at the Outstations to the ASIATIC JOURNALS FOR BRITISH INDIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES", that he has received the above work for the months of December 1821 & January 1822, which are ready to be delivered at his office.—All orders from Outstations to be post paid.

Bombay 3d August 1822

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON 5TH AUGUST NEXT,

NEAR THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Forbes & Co.

ON ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS,

A QUANTITY of Damaged SOFT SUGAR, belonging to *Merwanjee and Dossabhoy Jamseljee*, relanded from or board the SHIP LORD CASTLEREAGH Capt. Briggs, & which will be sold in Lots of 5 Bags to suit the convenience of the purchasers. The Lots to be paid for and cleared out the day of sale, or the same will be resold on account of the first purchaser.

Bombay 2d August 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

તારીખ ૫ મી આગશટને દને મી શીમરશ પારબશ ની ફંમપની ની આ ફીશ આગલ ડાંમીજ ખાણનો જયો એ ફ વાંફાણ લારડ ફે આશલરે ફપતાંત ખીરીગશ વાલાં મધેથી પાછી ફુતરી આવીછે એ માલ પારશી મેફરવાંનજી તથા ડોશાભાજ જમશેદજીનોછે તે ખી માં વાલાઓને ફશાળે જાફેર જીલાંફુ ફરીને વેચશે ખરીદાર ની જોગવાજ શાફ (૫) ગુણનો એફફો બાટ ફરીને વેચશે તે બાટનાં નાંણાં તેજ દીને આપીને ફુચકી જાએ અને જો નફી બજ જાશે તો પેહેલા ખરીદારને ફશાળે પા છો વેચશે—તા ૨ જી આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT RUTTONJEE PESTONJEE POHOCHAJEE PARSEE, of Bombay, has bought a SHEBAR called RAMBAN from MAHAGALA GOVIND BHIMA and JABO HEERA, any person or persons having claim to the said property, may apply to the said RUTTONJEE PESTONJEE POHOCHAJEE within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise no answer be given for the same.

Bombay, 30th July 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચજે

શ્રી મુંબઇનો પારશી રટંનજી પેશટંન જી પોચાજીએ ઢીબાર એફ નામે (રામ ખાન) મંગેલા ગોવીનડ મીસા તથા જુબલ દીરા પાશેથી વેચાતી લીધીછે—એ ઉપર કરએફ લોફ અગર લોફોનો દાવો પોચતો હોએતો તે ઘણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને રટંનજી પેશટંનજી પોચા પાસે જાફેર ફરે —તેમારપછી એ દાવો [illegible] ફરશે ન દી—તા ૩૦ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT EMNABOY, widow, WISSWANATHJEE RAGOONATHJEE and WASSOODEW RAGOONATHJEE, the widow and sons of the late RAGOONATH DADAJEE, Purvoe, having this day contracted with DOSSABHOY RUTTONJEE ENTEE to sell a Range containing 5 apartments, with its appurtenances, situate without the Town Walls on the Bazar Road, opposite to the Tailor's Range in the neighbourhood of Khawn MOOSSA GHANCHEY, should any person or persons have any interest, claim, or demand in or to the premises, he or they must give notice thereof to the said DOSSABHOY RUTTONJEE ENTEE within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise all claims thereon will be precluded.—Dated the 1st August 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચજે

મરનાર પંતુ રઘુનાઠ દાદાજી ની ધણીઆણી નામે એમનાબાજ તથા એનાં બે છોકરાઓ નામે વીશ્વનાઠજી રઘુનાઠજી તથા વાશ્વદેવ રઘુનાઠજી એ ઘણી ઓએ પારશી દોશાભાજ રટંનજી એટી શાઠે પોતાના ચાલ એફ જગો શાઠે ફોઠરાં ૫ ની વેચાતી આપવાનુ શાટુંકી ધુછે—એ ચાલ શ્રી બાફારફોટ બજાર નાં રશાતા ઉપરછે તથા એની શાંમળે છીપી ની ચાલછે તથા એની પડોશમાં ખાંન મુશા ગાંચીછે—એ ઉપર કરએફ લોફ અગર લોફોનો લાગ અગર દાવો અગર જેફોણ હોએતો તે ઘણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને દોશાભાજ રટંનજી એટીને જાફેર ફરે—તે આરપછી એ દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નહી*

તા ૧ લી આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of MALLJEE MONA, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to CHATOO VOW, widow and Administratrix of the late PURSHOTUM MALJEE, and lawful heiress of the said MALJEE MONA, deceased, in right of her said Husband also deceased; All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 1st day of August 1822.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of PASCOAL FRANCISCO PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to JOAQUIM THEREZA SEQUEIRA, Widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 2d of August 1822

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of WILLIAM BOWLER, deceased, may be granted to FRANCIS LUGRIN, of Bombay, Merchant, the constituted Attorney of CAROLINE MATILDA SIMON, formerly BOWLER, and Widow of the said WILLIAM BOWLER, deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 30th day of July 1822.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ANNA RITTA COUTTO, of Bombay, Portuguese widow, deceased, having been ordered to be granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MERCIANA FERNANDES, the sole Executrix in the said Will named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated the 2d day of August 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT BARCLAY, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Maj. JAMES FALLOWFIELD SALT[illegible] of the same service, and on the same establishment, the sole Exec[illegible] therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay July 29th 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of Mr. JAMES BLAIR, late of Bombay, Baker, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Register for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay July 29th 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH JULY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE division order issued by Major General Cook, on the 15th of April last, appointing Captain Mansell, of the 5th Regiment N. I. to the temporary Command of the Troops in Candeish in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Imlash, is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle 30th July 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having established an Institution at the Head Quarters of the Regiment of Artillery for the purpose of perfecting the professional education of the younger Officers of Artillery as they join, and of imparting to the non Commissioned Officers and a portion of selected private Soldiers, a degree of instruction in the theoretical parts of their profession, is pleased to appoint Captain Miller, to the situation of Director of "the Artillery depot of Instruction."

Captain Miller is permitted to officiate as a Brigade Major until relieved.

Bombay Castle 31st July 1822.

Lieut. and Adjutant R. O Meriton of the Bombay European Regt. is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Lieut. Watts of the European Regt. is appointed Adjutant to it, in succession to Meriton, from the date of that Officer's departure.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sect.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, viz.

First Lieutenant G. Grant, Second Assistant to the Master Attendant, to be First Assistant, vice Mack deceased.

First Lieutenant Edward Barnes, Third Assistant, to the Master Attendant, to be Second Assistant, vice Grant.

Acting Lieutenant Gosely to be Third Assistant to the Master Attendant, vice Barnes.

Second Lieut. Wm. Macdonald to be a First Lieut., vice Arnold invalided.

Senior Midshipman R Moresby to be a Second Lieut., vice McDonald promoted,—Date of Rank 24th June 1822.

First Lieut. J. Crawford, to be a Commander, vice Mack deceased.

Second Lieut. G. B. Brucks to be a First Lieut. vice Crawford promoted.

Senior Midshipman G. Vernon to be a Second Lieut., vice Brucks promoted,—20th July 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th July 1822.

To.

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Having seen in your paper of the 27th ult. a translation of an official article of the Goa Gazette of the 29th June, in which I am considered one of the encouragers of the disorder at Goa, by one side of the Troops of that country, I think it necessary to hand you the inclosed Manifest published on the 17th July last, in which you will observe that I defy any individual, who can verify an injurious assertion.

Your most obedt, Servt.

J. M. CORREA,
Mareshal in the Portuguese Army of Goa.

TRANSLATION.

The Mareshal Joaquim Manoel Correa, having noticed on the 17th July a paper intituled Manifest of the Army of Goa, full of every kind of errors, but particularly in false statements of events, in which the character of the Mareshal is attacked, in describing him as one of the co-operators in the rising of the inhabitants of Bardes, and before that tyrannical usurper of the Government of Goa; finds himself obliged to contradict that part of the manifest which relates to himself.

Mareshal Correa is not at a loss to whom to ascribe the fabrication of a paper so replete with calumnies and falsehoods; the author is well known to him, from prudential motives alone he conceals his name: that which astonishes him is to observe the signatures of many military officers attached to it, who hitherto have been esteemed honorable and virtuous, and who assuredly have been seduced and surprized, not adverting to what they were signing, nor to the stigma which affixed itself on them in attesting with their signature paradoxes and falsities of such a kind. The first point of sophistry which is mentioned relative to Mareshal Correa turns on the revolution of the 10th September. In that revolution he glories much in having concurred and in being one of the principal actors, since it was that which caused the political regeneration of Goa and united this province to Portugal. To call this act, usurpation, is to contend against all the constitutional principles which the whole Portuguese nation had adopted and sworn to, it is not to be a constitutional and free citizen, but indeed a slave or upholder of despotism. The second point which respects Mareshal Correa, hinges on the co-operation, or countenance, which, it is said, he gave to the inhabitants of Bardes in the projected insurrection. This is a calumny so bare-faced that it does not merit reply. Mareshal Correa defies any single individual officer or countryman, who shall venture to assert such an imposture, to state circumstantially the manner, time and person from whom he heard it; for it is certain that none will appear, and that the whole origin of that slander is owing to the perversity of the fabricator of the manifest and of some other individuals who concerted and conducted the military insurrection of the 16th May, who have not ceased to disseminate intrigues and calumnies in the unhappy country which they inhabit. If Mareshal Correa had aided or favored the rising of the people of Bardes, would it have had the result it had on the night of the 9th May? Mareshal Correa therefore again declares, and in the most solemn manner that it is possible to do, that he never co-operated in order to re-assume the Government of Goa, since he was driven from it by the criminal conspiracy of the 3d Dec., nor will he ever co-operate again, nor assume a similar charge without the order of the King, or by virtue of a solemn and legitimate election according to the decree of the Cortes of the 1st October last year, or some other especially enacted for Goa.

The narrative of the crimes committed in Goa on the 16th May, is set forth in the Manifest which the said Mareshal and his companions in exile signed; it is on that account unnecessary for him to waste his time further in confuting and contradicting that called the Manifest of the army of Goa: only he exhorts his comrades in arms, with whom he has lived in harmony for 30 years, that they should have greater caution and less levity in subscribing similar reproaches and calumnies to those which are to be met with that Manifest; that they do not make the Government of Goa, more despicable and ridiculous by obliging it (if indeed they did oblige it) to be the instrument and the executor of deeds, the most horrible which have been seen in the dominions of Portugal; such as are the expulsion, without sentence or process, from the Lusitatian territory, of public functionaries of the highest rank in Goa, and the most respectable for their offices and their knowledge; and the manifest prosternation of the Laws of the Monarchy and the bases of the constitution; and finally that they will for a moment reflect on all which passed on the 14th and following days of May, in which there was neither shadow of obedience nor any subordination in the troops; it being a Military anarchy, in which the inferior classes judged and arrested a General, and abolished tribunals and Laws; acts these of such a horrible natnre that it must be thought the nation would rather lose the province than that they should exist.

Bombay 17th July 1822

JOAQUIM MANOEL CORREA.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 3D AUGUST 1822.

We have continued to copy the most interesting articles of European intelligence brought out by the late arrivals at Madras. By the extracts from the Paris papers our readers will see that in both France and Spain indications of great dissatisfaction at the existing order of things have been tumultously manifested; and that the aid of the military has again, in various instances, been requisite to disperse the assembled people.

The Honorable Company's Ships Orwell and Castle Huntly will sail, we are informed, for China to day.

We have again a melancholy task imposed on us. Accounts from Calcutta on Thursday evening brought the distressing intelligence of the departure from this world of Dr. Middleton Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

This afflictive dispensation is announced in the Bengal Hurkaru of the 10th July in the following terms.

LATE DR. MIDDLETON, LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

It is no doubt already known to all our readers at this Presidency, that the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, was on Monday Evening, translated from this sublunary scene to the World of Spirits. Struck with surprise at this unexpected event we endeavoured yesterday to ascertain the particulars; but we could learn nothing more than that Fever was the immediate cause. The body, it is said, will within six or seven days hence be interred with appropriate honors in St. John's Cathedral.

It is often the painful duty of public writers in all countries to record the loss of those distinguished characters, who have during their life-time, by their learning or virtues, been ornaments to Society, shedding a lustre around the high station fortune had assigned them. In India the duty is more frequent, the loss more affecting and irreparable. We see our countrymen dropping around us, the victims of that ungenial clime which corrodes all,—which gradually undermines every European Constitution; and while we are looking forward with sanguine expectation to their immense acquirements, the mortal fabric is sapped and destroyed, and all our hopes are buried in the dust. The Stores of learning accumulated with much labor and industry during many years of patient investigation—the fruits of long study and reflection—are in a moment blasted; and Genius with all its noble aspirations, is cut shot in the midst of its career. Thus fell Jones and Leyden; Genius has shed a Halo of glory around their memory; but posterity will long lament that the hard hand of Fate tore them so early from the field of their fame.

Some great names have the good fortune to be rescued from oblivion; but how many of our countrymen who leave their native soil in the spring of manhood—their breasts beating high with hope, and resolute to atchieve their future greatness, approach India with all the romantic ardor inspired by the expectation of treading a distant and a favoured land—and in a few weeks or months, sink unknown and forgotten. These are the melancholy reflections that naturally arise when day after day the Funeral Card—that gloomy Messenger—brings the sad intelligence that another has been called to his long home. In general no previous sickness gives warning; threatening by its gradual advances, and preparing us for the blow; or lingering a while as if loath to finish its work; but, Death comes at once with the mysterious suddenness of an earthquake, seizes on his victim, and before we know of his visit—it is passed. Immediately the grave closes over the body—a few lines traced by some friendly hand record the virtues of the dead, and the grief of those who live and loved him; and soon he is heard of no more.

Abler pens than ours will doubtless be employed to do justice to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta; on which account we the more willingly abstain from the task. A Biographical Work of celebrity published some years ago contains a notice of him as a Literary Character, understood to be from the pen of Dr. Watkins, the well known author of the Life of Sheridan. As this work may not be in the hands of many, the short Extract given from it may be acceptable to our readers:—

"Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, D. D. Bishop of Calcutta, in the East Indies. This learned prelate was educated in the grammar school of Christ's Hospital, from whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge, and on entering into orders, obtained a living in Northamptonshire, where he published a periodical essay, without his name, enti-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed f[illegible]RIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JES[illegible] Street.

WHE[illegible]ICLES or INTELLIGENCE [illegible]ANKFUL[illegible]

Subscribers about to change t[illegible]give Notice there[illegible]s, who wi[illegible]r Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations who [illegible]arded to them by [illegible]ublication, [illegible]hat effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

tled "The Country Spectator." Through his alliance with the family of the Bishop of Lincoln, he was presented to the Vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. In 1812, he experienced a violent opposition in his parish, on account of the exertions made by him to obtain an act of parliament for the erection of a new church. When it is considered that the population of St Pancras falls very little short of one hundred thousand souls, and that the present church will not accommodate a congregation of more than three hundred, our astonishment is naturally raised by the knowledge of the fact that the Vicar was actually made an object of malignant hostility for his laudable efforts, and that the zeal of the sectaries was such as to defeat the friends of the establishment in this business. In 1814, Dr. Middleton was pitched upon by government as the most proper person to preside over the new ecclesiastical establishment in British India, and he was accordingly consecrated Bishop of Calcutta in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Lambeth. The works of this accomplished scholar and sound divine, are as follows:

The doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Illustration of the New Testament, 8vo. 1808.—Christ Divided, a Sermon, preached at the triennial visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln, 4to. 1809—A Charge delivered to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, 4to. 1812. Address to the Parishioners of St. Pancras, Middlesex, on the intended application to Parliament for a New Church, 8vo. 1812.—A charge delivered before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, March 23, 1813, to the Rev C A. Jacobi, then about to proceed to India, as one of their missionaries, 8vo. 1805."

Such is the recorded Literary Character of the late Right Reverend Prelate. To this we may add a few particulars connected with his residence in India: He was President of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; Chief Commissioner of the Consistory Court; one of the Governors of the Native Hospital; Patron of the Free School Institution; one of the Vice-Presidents of the Asiatic Society, and Founder of a Seminary of Learning on the other side of the river, on the northern boundary of the Company's Gardens, from him denominated "The Bishop's College."

"Nor further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode.—
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God.

We insert the following particulars at the request of a Gentleman who vouches for their authenticity.

"Extinctus amabitur idem."

Captain Lewis Prates d' Almeida e Albuquerque, was assassinated at Goa on the 15th July.

This meritorious Officer was sent out to India in 1818, under a suspicion that he was concerned in the revolution which took place at Pernambuco in 1817. On his voyage from Rio de Janeiro in the Ship *Maria Primeira*, which touched at Calcutta, he was permitted to land on parole, and on the vessel leaving that place he rejoined her, notwithstanding his being urged by many English gentlemen of the first rank (who held his amiable qualities and bright talents in high estimation), to remain at Calcutta, with the prospect of shortly being well settled there. On his arrival at Goa, he was honored with the respect & attentions of the first authorities. After remaining there some time, he came to Bombay, where he was in January last, and many gentlemen can bear ample testimony to his many qualifications, and gentlemanly deportment.

On his return to Goa, he was appointed Editor of the Goa Gazette, and subsequently, on the expulsion of the Portuguese Judges, now at this place, Head of the Secretary's office: but in the former situation, having been warmly engaged in instilling constitutional principles into the minds of the Community, through the medium of the press, he unfortunately acquired many enemies, and at last fell a sacrifice to his patriotic zeal; having been attacked by a company of soldiers headed by two officers, and run through with bayonets, his head being also almost severed from his body by a stroke of a sword from one of the officers. His loss will be deeply felt by the Portuguese nation, a numerous circle of friends, and many distinguished relatives thoughout the Portuguese dominions.

"How many bleed
By shameful variance betwixt man and man."

THOMSON.

ARRIVAL.—Lieutenant Thomas Say, 2d Battlion 5th Regiment.
Lieut. Thomas Briggs 2d. 12th Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant E. Billamore, 2d Bat. 9th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 1st H. C. surveying vessel Psyche, Lieut. Brucks from Bassadore 11th July and Muscat 22d July.
2d Arab ship Tawgee, Naqueda Almas Mahomed from Mocha 22d July.
DEPARTURE.—July 31st Brig Ben Jonson, Commander Peter Campher to Mauritius.
Passenger by Brig Ben Jonson, Mr. Barraud.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 11, Ship Catherine, G. Wallace from Mauritius 9th June and Colombo 6th July; 14, Brig Hope, (American) B. Mann, from Penang 10th June, do. Ship Henry (American) Louis Polisken, from Philadelphia 15th March; 15, H. C. Ship Asia, Thos. Balderston, from London 29th March; do. Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, from Coringa 21st June; 16, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Coringa 4th July.
DEPARTURES.—July 14, H. M. Ship Leander, C. Richardson with the Admiral, on a Cruize; 13, Ship Ceres, Pridham, for Calcutta; 15 Ship Catherine, G. Wallace, for Calcutta; 16, Ship Fazel Kareim, Kitchur, for Bourbon and Mauritius; 17, Ship Henry Porcher, Sanders, for London; do. H. C. S. William Fairlie, Smith, for Penang & China do. H. C. S. Thomas Coutts, Chrystie, for do. do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS—June 20th Georgiana, R. Babcock, from Persian Gulph May 3.
July 5th Mary, B. Browne, from London.
Do. 5th Felicitas, P. Campbell, from Madras.
Do. 5th Horatio, J. M. Budwell, from Trincomalie Jan 20.
July 6th Maitland, W. Kinsey, from Canton April 21.
July 7 Union S. Cook from Boston Dec. 24.
8 Juliana J. Webster from Madras June 20.
9 Isabella J. Wallis from Madras July 1.
Passengers per Georgiana.—Mr. Babcock, Ensign W. B. Smith, 47th Regiment, and Mr. J. M. Ardell.
Passengers per Felicitas, from Madras to Calcutta.—Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Fendall, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Moncrief, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.—29th Calder, P. Dillon, for Port Jackson.
Ditto 29th Scythe, H. M. Savagne, for Isle of France.
July 1st Mellish R. Ford, for London.
July 6th Lady Farquhar, A. Ambrose, for Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday the 27th July at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. H. Davies, Mr. Jolliffe to Miss F. Kennedy.
On the 29th July, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Burrowes, H. M. 65th Regiment, to Sophia Louisa Grieve, third daughter of the late John Grieve, M. D. of St. Petersburgh.
DEATHS.—At Broach on the 20th July aged about 20 years, of a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Malcolm, of the Revenue and Topographical Surveyor's Department. Known only to a few, by those few only will his untimely fate be deservedly regretted. Though young, he promised much.
On the 29th ulto. Miss Athill, an amiable & affectionate young lady, snatched from among her sorrowful friends, who now, instead of celebrating her nuptials, bewail their sad bereavement.
On the 31st July, Mr. T. H. Hunter, aged 48 years.

On the 1st Instant, William Milburn, Esq. aged 49 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th July the Lady of William Hudleston, Esq. of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 6th July, Mrs. F. N. Balmain, of a Daughter.
At Trichinopoly, on the 2d July, the Lady of Ensign James M'Gregor, H. M. Royal Regiment, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Bellary, on the 22d June Lieutenant James Allan, of the 1d Battalion 24th Regiment.
At Madura, on the 5th June the Infant Son of Mr. W. Clarke aged 13 months and twelve days.
On the 9th July in the Black-Town, Mr. Charles Hancock, in the prime of life, who fell a victim to the Cholera Morbus, leaving behind his disconsolate wife—the daughter of the late Captain Edward Dalby, Master Attendant at Callingapattam, and other relatives to mourn their loss.—Before their sorrows could be alayed, Mr. Hancock was followed by his brother-in-law Mr. John Dalby, who was also cut off in the prime of life at the age of 27 years, by the same baneful malady, on Saturday last the 13th inst. Mr. D. leaving a wife and four children. The mother of this young man is now at Callingapatam, and the shock which her feelings must receive at these sudden and unexpected losses must be almost beyond expression.
At Jaffnapatam, on the 13th June John Godfried Kock, late a Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in the Dutch E. I. Company's Service after a lingering illness, aged 54 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 29th June Lieutenant T. Webster, 30th N. I. to Miss Rice.
On the 29th June Mr. P. J. Clemehtine, to Miss Peternelly Meyer, of Ceylon.
On the 1st July Ensign George Hacking Poole, His Majesty's 24th Regiment, to Miss Hannah Bird.
On the 1st July Lieutenant Henry Barkley Henderson Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Miss Eliza Hawkins.
At Lucknow, Ensign Curwen Gale, 2d 9th N. I. and late of R. N. to Miss Clementina Diana Ridges, niece to Lieutenant Dixon, Hon. Com. Art.
At Quilon, on the 8th June, Lieut. and Adjutant Locke, 2d 25th N. I. to Miss Indiana Laura Shaw, daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq. of the Bengal Establishment.
On the 8th July Charles Knowles Robison, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Carr.
At Kornegale, Ceylon, on the 31st of May, Lieutenant John Brahan, of His Majesty's 1st Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Ellen Hope, only Daughter of Lieutenant Hope, Ceylon Gun Lascars.
BIRTHS.—On the 30th June the Lady of Captain H. B Pridham, of a daughter.
On the 5th July, the Lady of the Rev. J. Lawson, Circular Road, of a daughter.
On the 7th July, the Lady of Thomas Hewett, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 5th July, at Moorshedabad, the Lady of James Armstrong, Esq. of a Son.
On the 1st July, at Dinapore, the Lady of Lieutenant Mulkern of H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, of a Son.
DEATHS.—On the 30th June, Miss Margaret Houeson.
At Bankipore, on the 9th June, Edwin, the infant son of Mr. Boilard, junior.
On the 14th June, the infant son of J. W. Grant, Esq. of the C. S.
At Tatalya, on the 17th June, after a short illness, Lieutenant James Norton, of the 25th N. I. and Adj. of the Local Battalion, much lamented.
At Cuttack, on the 22d June Lieut. G. D. Aird, of the Cuttack Legion.
At Pulo Dua, on the West Coast of Sumatra, on the 7th ultimo, of a fever, Capt. in Patrick Carnegy Foster, late Commander of the Ship Isabella, sincerely and deservedly regretted by the whole Settlement, by whom he has been known for upwards of 12 years sailing out of that Port.
At Mhow, on the 2d June the infant daughter of Brigade Major E. Casement.
On the 23d June of a deep decline, Assistant Surgeant Major William Kinder, H. C. Eur. Regt. much respected by the Officers and men of the Corps. He has left a Wife and two Children to lament his loss.
At Bankipore, Patna, on the 22d June Richard Milbanke, son of Richard Milbanke Tilghman, Esq. C. S.
At Diggah Farm near Patna, on the 23d of May, Mr. Samuel Greenway, formerly proprietor of the Bengal Hurkaru Library and Press; a man possessed of many virtues, although like others not exempt from the failings that attach to frail humanity. His only crime was, that in liberality towards objects of commiseration, the benevolence of his heart carried him farther than his means could justify. By his honest dealings he had at one time gained the implicit confidence of every trader to this port until the extent of his business having exceeded his capacity of conducting it, and his anxiety to oblige others being greater than his regard to his own interest, he brought ruin upon himself and disappointment to others. As Mr. Hickey was undoubtedly the Founder so the late Mr. Greenway may justly be considered as having been the Father of the Calcutta Press.
On the 24th June after a lingering and painful illness departed this life, Mr. D. B. Dias, aged 53 years.

At Loodeanah, on the 15th June, Ensign John Morison McRae, of the 2d 17th N. I. much lamented.
Lately, at Mosambique, on the coast of Africa, in command of ship Belisarius, Mr. John Dowling junior, a young man whose professional acquirements and private character procured him the confidence of his employers and the esteem of all who knew him.
On the 3d June Catherine, the infant Daughter of S. Owen, Esq.
On the 30th June the infant Daughter of Captain H. B. Pridham.
Hier 2 juillet, il est mort de Faim a Chandernagor Capitale des etablissemens Francais au Bengal, le S. Meiffor ancien officier au service des marattes, on assure que la plupart des habitans sont atteints de la meme malaaie.
On the 6th July John Angus, Esq. Second commissioner of the Court of Requests, aged 44 years.
On the 6th July Miss Mary Ann Bell Lathrop.
On the 30th June Assistant Steward James Bully Med. Dep.
On the 25th June, Mr. J. Williams, of the Custom House,

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Canterbury, Robert Mosley, eldest son of Robert Eeilden, Esq. of Didsbury, Lancashire, to Frances Mary, youngest daughter of Major General Ramsay, of the Royal Artillery.—At Sarewsbury, the Revd. James Williams, fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Rector of Llanddeusant, Anglesea, to Frances, second daughter of Thos. Lloyd, Esq. of the Stone House, Shrewsbury.
At Edinburgh, on the 5th March, Captain Robert Chalmers, of the East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Jessie Rauken.
BIRTH.—Of Sons: The Countess Howe at Gopsal, Leicestershire; of Sandford Graham, Esq. M. P. in Portland place;—of Colonel J. J. Cochrane, of the 3d Guards;—of Thos. Wm. Blomefield, Esq. in Upper Seymourstreet;—of Edward Applewhaite, Esq. at Lindley-hall.
Of Daughters: The Countess of Aylesford, at Parkington Hall, Warwickshire.—The Ladies of Henry Hoyle Oddie, jun. Esq., in Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square;—of R. S. White, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn;—of R. Townsend, Esq. in Upper Gower-street;—of Herman Wm. Mertens, Esq. in Leadenhall-street;—of R. Barclay, Esq. at Leyton, Essex;—of C. P. Meyer, Esq. at Cheshunt;—of B. P. Witts, Esq. in Brunswick-square;—of Edward Burmester, Esq. in St. Helen's-place;—of Wm. Dickins, Esq. in Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
At the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury's St. James's on the 18th March, the wife of George Baker, Esq. of a daughter.
DEATHS.—On Thursday last, the 21st March, at his house in Tilney-street, Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. in the 70th year of his age.
At his house in Dorset-steret, Portman-square, on the 21st March, Francis Beaty, Esq. Purser of the Royal Navvy, after a long and severe illness.
On the 23d March, in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, John Dawes, Esq. of Highbury, in the County of Middlesex, and of Charley wood House, Herts.
At his house, Upper Tooting, on Saturday, the 16th March, Thomas Brown, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.
In Heather's buildings, in the East Pallant, Chichester, Mr. Harry Smith, ged 84 year, well known by the appellation of "The Squire." He was a complete sportsman of the Old School—skilful in the use of the cross and long bows, and at all athletic exercises—an adept at the single stick and quarter-staff, which last, he would, 'till lately, turn with astonishing celerity. A well known fact of his prowess in the last named exercise we subjoin:—In the year 1779, a Sergeant of Elliott's Light Horse being then in Chichester, and who was reputed one of the best swordsmen of the day, challenged his sword against "the 'Squire's staff, to draw the first blood; many are living who saw the encounter; when at the expiration of four minutes," the 'Squire" gave his adversary the end of his staff in his forehead, which laid him flat on his back, and gained the victory. The staff, which is seven feet ten inches in length, in now preserved, and has thirteen cuts of the sword in it.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Monday, June 24, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 11d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do. } nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821, 14 per cent. prem
New Loan 17½ " "

It was rumoured shortly before the *London* sailed that a commercial Courier had arrived at Paris from St. Petersburgh with the important news that the Grand Dukes had set out for the Army, and that the Emperor and his Ministers were to follow immediately. We doubt the truth of this information, but if it should prove correct the long agitated question of Peace, or War is decided.

[*Mad. Cou. July 16th.*

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the H. C. Ship Asia, Captain Balderston, from the Downs the 29th of March,

PASSENGERS.—*For Madras:* Mrs. Stehelin, Mrs. Bluett, Miss E. Bluett, Miss L. Bluett, Miss S. Bluett; J. W. Russell, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Messrs. P. L. Chambers, J. Roye, E. Stehelin, W. A. Oriesly, J. Carr, B. W. Bluett, A. Major, W. Ashe, M. E. Smith, W. Warren, P. Brown, Y. G. Bedingfield, L. Tullon, H. M. Oriell, M. Perrott, W. Grant. P. Mellish, A. Weigh, P. Oliphant, W. Gordon, J. Gordon, C. A. Blackhouse, R. Rolland, J. Farris.

For Calcutta: W. Dampier, Esq.: C. H. Bouragon, H. Seyell, H. Hunter, C. R. Eyre, A. M'Key, H. Smith, G. C. A. Maxtue, A. B. Thomas, G. Robinson, G. Mouever, L. Kenney, L. Cowan, W. Cowan, A. Cowan

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His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood embarked on Saturday evening, and early on Sunday the Flag Ship left the Roads for Trincomalie.

The H. C.'s Ships William Fairlie, Captain Smith, & Thomas Coutts, Captain Christie are expected to sail immediately.

Passengers by the William Fairlie.—Mr. James Lewis.

By the Thomas Coutts.—Mrs. Mortlock, and 2 children, Mrs. Blair, H. Mortlock, Esq. H. M. Blair, Esq. Ensign Cameron, Revd. Mr. Havard, Missionary.

The Henry Procher was also expected to sail in the course of th[illegible]

Pas[illegible]

Regt[illegible]

13th [illegible]

De[illegible]

[illegible], Mr. Principal, Lieut. Courtayne, H. M. 87th Regt; Mr. Burnett, 2 Masters Dessatagame, and Lt. Bell, R. N.

[*Govt. Gazet. July 16th.*

The General Palmer is expected to sail on or about the 29th Instant.

Passengers—Mrs. Cruttenden, Mrs. Loader, Mrs. Parrand and four Children; Mrs. Ternan and Child; Mrs. Close and two Children; —Sir Edward Barnes, Captain Dawson and Hutchinson, Aid-de-Camps; Major M.Alister, 13th Dragoons; Captain Gordon, H. M. 45th Regiment; Revd. Mr. Parr, Revd Mr. Close, Lieutenant Sheriff, Artillery, Lieut. Forrest, Lieut. Agnew, B. Constant, Esq.

The Ship Fazel Kareim, Captain Kitchner, sailed for the Isle of France on Tuesday.

The H. C. Ships William Fairlie, Captain Smith, and Thomas Coutts, Captain Chrystie, sailed in prosecution of their voyage to China early yesterday morning—as did the Henry Porcher for England—the Names of the Passengers on these Ships were given in the Supplement of Tuesday.

The Ship Reliance, Captain Pike, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday from Coringa.

Passengers.—Mrs. Moidman, Mr. Pike and family, Mrs. Dirket and Lieutenant Chauvel.

Among the Ships advertised for India in the Papers towards the end of March, are the Agincour, Captain Lamb, to sail 30th of March for Madras and Bengal. The James Sibbald for Bombay, to sail the 25th of April. The Lotus for Calcutta, at the end of March. The City of Edinburgh for Ceylon, to sail with all despatch. The Bombay Merchant for Bombay, to be despatched in April. The Katherine Stewart Forbes for Bombay, to sail the end of March.—The Daphne for Madras, the 10th of April. The Larkins for Madras and Calcutta, to sail in all March. The Alexander for the Isle of France and Ceylon. The Thames for Calcutta, to sail the 20th of April. The Hibernia for Calcutta, with liberty to land Passengers at Madras—to leave England the 15th of April. The Lady Raffles for Madras and Bengal to sail in all April. The Clyde for Madras and Calcutta, to leave the River on the 27th of March. The Providence for Madras and Bengal, to leave Portsmouth about the middle of April, and the Sir Edward Paget for Calcutta, with liberty to touch at Madras, to sail early in May.

[*Gov. Gaz. July* 18, 1822.

The Ships *Adonis*, Capt. B. Halstead, & *Fulch*, Capt. Calfan, came in on Thursday morning—the former left New York on the 31st March, and the latter from Muscat the 10th June.

Passengers per Adonis.—Mr. A. P. Edwards, Mr. H. W. Lloyd, and Mr. James Inelys.

On the same day arrived the Ship *Ganges*, Capt. W. H. Biden, from Mauritius 27th June.

Yesterday morning arrived the H. C. Cruizer *Ernaad*, Capt. D. Jones, from Bombay 4th July.

Passengers per Ernaad.—Major Digby, Capt. Jacob, Lieut. Stepney, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Cuppage, Ensign Usher, Assistant Surgeon Erskine, H. M. 65th Regt. Lieut. Fraser, H. M. 8th Dragoons, Lieut. Bird, M. I. 216 Non-commissioned Officers and Private Volunteers from H. M. 65th Regt. and 24 Followers, and 51 Private Volunteers of the M. E.

The Ship *Fazel Karim*, Capt. Kitchener, sailed for the Isle of France on Tuesday last.

[*Mad. Gazt. July* 20.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Capt. Gordon, 43th Regt.; Lieut. J. Deane, 15th N. I.; Lieut.. Mudge, Royal Eng.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. C. D. Dun, Qr. Mr. of Brigade; Lieut. C. S. Buxton, 1st Bat. 3d N. I.; Ensign D. A. Courtayne, 37th Regt.; Act. Asst. Sur. Pendergast.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	17	8	*a*	17 12
Non-Remittable,	10	0		

BANK OF BE[illegible]

Discount on [illegible]

[illegible] 92

Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight, 18 *a* 20 per Cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa: Rs.	205	0	*a* 206	0 per 100
Dubloons,	31	0	*a* 31	8 each
Joes, or Pezas,	17	8	*a* 17	12 ,,
Dutch Ducats,	4	4	*a* 4	12 ,,
Louis D'ors,	8	4	*a* 8	8 ,,
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191	4	*a* 191	8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	6½	*a* 3	7 6 each.
Sovereigns,	10	0	*a* 10	8
Bank of England Notes,	9	8	*a* 10	0

Inundation in the district of Backergunge. Since our last, further authentic information has been received from Burrisal relative to the inundation of the 6th & 7th ultimo, & we have much satisfaction in observing that at the Sudder Station the effects of it are rapidly subsiding. The Acting Magistrate, on the first alarm, and under the impression that a famine or great scarcity of grain would be the inevitable consequence, had, we understand, suggested that the prisoners, confined for not more than 6 months, should be released from Jail, but in a few days this measure was found to be quite unnecessary. He had not occasion to release a single man,—there was no sickness among them—on the contrary, all the prisoners, and indeed the whole station, are remarkably healthy. It is also important to remark that not one of the public buildings is at all damaged, with the exception of the Malkeanu, which has sustained some trifling injury. The price of every article in the Bazar had fallen to its usual rate, and the Government supplies sent from Culna, had been forwarded by the Acting Magistrate, to places in the interior where they seemed to be required.

We have to lament, however, that other parts of the district, besides the five Thanahs before alluded to, have suffered severely. The disastrous effects of the storm on the islands of Hattia and Sundeep have been comparatively of no great extent, and even on Dukhushabizpore the loss was chiefly in property—happily only a few lives had perished. But the small churs, dependent on Dukhunshabizpore, were totally overflowed, and it is to be feared that a very large proportion of their population has been entirely swept away. It is indeed said, in a private letter, that on one of the churs those who survived took refuge in the trees, where they remained for nearly two days with nothing to subsist on but leaves. The deluge and the appearance of the Megna, must have been at this time truly aweful, and the situation of the unfortunate peasants the most deplorable and terrifying that can be conceived.

Yesterday afternoon information was received of the Darogha of the Kulsa Khalee having reported to the Acting Magistrate, that in Mouza Rutunder only, 2848 souls have been lost, viz. 1319 males, and 1529 females, out of a population consisting altogether of 5696 persons. Every village of the Thana had been swept away, so that not a house remained and a loss in cattle and other property had been immense. The people were in great distress, but the Acting Magistrate had sent part of the supplies forwarded by Government, for the immediate relief of that part of the Government.

Major Stuart has, we understand, set off to Burrisaul, under the instructions of the Town Hall Committee, with an establishment of good boats. He will consequently have greater facilities of obtaining correct information than is afforded by the commou craft of that part of Bengal. We mean particularly among the churs in the Megna. The difficulty of communication is, we are well aware, the principal reason of the accounts hitherto received not being more full and complete:

With regard to the relief of the surviving sufferers from this sudden calamity, we may observe that the Government supplies have already furnished abundant means of support, and that in consequence all articles of food have been received to their usual cost. But the money, generously subscribed by the inhabitants of Calcutta, will still be most acceptable, and, under present circumstances, cannot be more efficient[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PERGUSSON presented a Petition to the Court on the behalf of the Reverend Thomas Alexander Willis, who conceived himself injured by the Governor General and Members of Council, praying that the orders issued respecting him might be produced, and that witnesses might be called and examined on the subject. Mr. Fergusson did not mean to go into the merits of the case, his only object and that of his client being, that the evidence might be put on record and certified by the Court, for the purpose of being sent home, as what was received in evidence here would be evidence there. The Petition was founded on the 21st, Geo. III. Sec. 5th, which makes the Governor General and Council liable to complaints before the Supreme Court, to be tried by any competent Court in England, the person complaining being obliged to execute a Bond to prosecute the same, on which he is able to compel, by order of the Court, production of a true copy of the orders of Council complained of, which and the depositions taken, being authenticated by the Court, must be received as evidence in his Majesty's Courts of Law or Equity at Westminster. The learned Counsel stated that the complainant entered the Court by way of petition, and afterwards when the complaint was filed, he would enter into a Bond as required by the Act.

A long desultory discussion ensued between the Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten, the Advocate General, and Counsellor Fergusson, respecting the jurisdiction of the Court, which is not disputed, and the mode of the proceeding in this novel case. Parts of the 21st. Geo. III. Sec. 5 h, and 7th, and the 40th of the 13th of the King were read and referred to; and altho' the latter mentions that the evidence and documents shall be certified by the Seals of two of the Judges, whereas there is now only one Judge on the Bench, it was held that one Judge when forming the whole Court, must be adequate to any thing that could be done by two or a part of it; and Mr. Mactier mentioned a similar case where only one Judge actually sat. Doubts were also entertained whether the Petition should be received on the Civil or Ecclesiastical side of the Court. The Judges mentioned that provision was made by the 33d of the 53d that if a person commencing such a proceeding failed on the prosecution, he should be liable in treble costs; and Counsellor Fergusson intimated that his Client was ready to enter into a Bond.

The Advocate General said that some previous notice to the persons interested was necessary; and the mentioning of it to him was nothing, as he was not there to receive notice, and knowledge was not notice; and he afterwards added that Mr. Willis should be sent away, for his conduct, notwithstanding any steps he was now taking which could not prevent it.

Mr. Fergusson.—"Since my Learned Friend has informed you that he is to be sent away for his conduct, it is my duty to state what he is sent away for: He is sent home for having, on a very sultry day, celebrated a marriage without his Cadouicals."

Sir F. Macnaghten would not say a word about the merits of the case.

Mr. Fergusson thought it was better not; and he would not have said a word if it had not been rendered necessary by the way in which the matter was taken up by the other side of bar. He meant not to say a word regarding the merits: it was not at all necessary to discuss them here, as the object of his motion was merely to lay the ground for an action in England. In doing so he was performing a duty necessary to be discharged, and he was sorry occasion had been given for saying a word on the merits of the case.

Sir F. Macnaghten concurred in these sentiments, adding, however, that if it should appear that the Plantiff was sent home without rhyme or reason, he would no doubt get redress.

More desultory conversation passed between the Bench and the Bar, in the course of which it was mentioned that the reason of requiring a Bond to prosecute, was to prevent the Governor General and Council from being exposed to frivolous prosecutions; that this Petition was expressly against the Governor General and Council, not against the Lord Bishop. A doubt was entertained, as the case concerned the Gover[illegible]

Mem[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] necessary that the persons to be affected by the proceedings should receive regular intimation of them, and that some *inducia* should be granted, and the Court deeming it not desirable that a notice should be served personally on the Governor General, it was decided that the Petition should be received and filed, and the proper Bond drawn up by the Prothonotary, as it was the business of the Court to take the Security, and that it should be left to the Company's Attornies and the others concerned, to arrange the mode of giving the intimation.

[*Hurk.*

TUESDAY, JULY 2ND, 1822.

On this case being again mentioned, the Advocate General stated that he had received no communication from the Government relative to this matter, and did not then appear on their behalf. But as *Amicus Curiæ* he begged leave to call the attention of the Court to the words in the Clause of the Act of Parliament, requiring the Party complaining to prosecute his complaint "within the two years of making of the same, or of the return into Great Britain of the Party or Parties against whom the same is made." Now it was clear that the Petitioner in this case might commence his Prosecution against the Marquess of Hastings within two years after his Lordship's return into Great Britain. But the question was, whether he could be compelled so to proceed after his Lordship's return, or whether he would be allowed to wait until the return of all the Parties named in his Complaint.

Mr. Fergusson on the part of Mr. Willis, in order to obviate any difficulty of the nature suggested by the Advocate General, would consent that the Bond should be drawn up requiring the Petitioner to prosecute his Complaint, within two years after the return into Great Britain of the Marquess of Hastings.

The learned Counsel then moved for leave to amend the Petition in this case, by striking out names of John Adam, John Fendall and William Butterworth Bayley. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. Fergusson then moved that, the Court would be pleased to fix the amount of the penalty of the Bond to be entered into by the Petitioner, and that John Palmer Esq. of Calcutta, Merchant, be allowed to join in executing the said Bond as Surety. Some discussion then took place at the Bar as to the precise object of the Legislature in requiring such security. The Court fixed the amount of the Penalty at twelve thousand Rupees.

Sir Francis Macnaghten informed Mr. Fergusson that he had made a communication to the Governor General of what passed in Court yesterday, and intimated a wish that time should be allowed to await the result of such communication, before the Court was called upon to make any further order in this case.

Bull.

The weather here c[illegible]

vals of sultriness.

prevails, but nothing [illegible] to what was experienced last year.

A shocking event occurred yesterday in the Fort. Serjeant Cowley, of H. M. 87th Regt. put an end to his existence by blowing out his brains with a musket. The man bore an excellent character, and had been with the Regiment in the Peninsula, where his conduct ensured him the good opinion of his officers and the respect of his comrades. He left a note explaining the cause of the rash act, which originated in some bazar debts he had incurred to the amount of about three hundred rupees. The delicacy of the poor fellow's mind was so great, that he could not bear the idea of being lessened in the estimation of his officers when the fact of his being involved should become known. Such, however, was the excellence of his character, that there is not a doubt but his embarrassments would have been generously relieved in the brave Regiment to which he belonged, had he but stated how his affairs stood. This, however, he could not bring himself to do—but with a mistaken sense of honor preferred self destruction to the chance of obloquy. Should this account meet the eyes of men in his own sphere of life, and of the privates of European corps throughout the country we trust it will occasion some serious and wholesome reflexion. Here was an individual who served his King and country for a period of about fifteen years, with credit. He had acquired an excellent character, as a brave soldier, and a correct well-behaved man—but in an evil hour he permitted his expences to exceed his income, and the dread of losing that character which was dearer to him than life itself, made him commit a crime at which human nature shudders.

From Allahabad, by a letter dated 26th ultimo, we learn that the rains had set-in in that quarter some days previously, and not very gently. It was rumoured that the Cholera prevailed at Mirzapore and its neighbourhood, but our Correspondent heard only of a few cases at Allahabad itself, since his arrival at that station. Grain had risen in price, but no scarcity was apprehended. The Ganges was much swelled and was changing its course towards the East bank. The Indigo prospects in the Mirzapore district are good."

A correspondent at Jaunpore, whose letter is dated 24th ultimo, states---"Our old friend Partie Lal Sing, after whom so large a force was sent from this quarter last month, has again made his appearance on the frontier. Report says that he has destroyed several villages in the Newbaub's country, but nothing can be more peaceably than his demeanour in ours. He pays for every thing he and his followers require. The Indigo planters in this neighbourhood expect to make fortunes this season; never before has the plant been more promising in these parts."

A Correspondent from the Kishughur district, whose letter is dated the 2d Instant, says---"With regard to our propects, they are still pretty fair, if we meet with no further reverses. The month of June was almost a continuation of wind and rain, but I believe, I suffered less then many of my neighbouring planters. There is a chance, that if the crops will be small, the prices will be large. We have now fine weather again, but the river is rising rapidly."

Extract of a letter from Pubna, dated 3d July. ---"Since I last wrote you we have had dreadful weather indeed, and at my division in 3 day and as many nights, we lost from 60 to 80 maunds of blue, or about 16,000 Rupees slap bang, but we have not suffered in this quarter to the exent that your newspapers mention (of the 17th ultimo,) that Jessore and the lower provinces to the southuard have done.

Another Correspondent observes.---"I am glad to see you have touched upon the affairs of Oude. It is plain from some laudatory attempts which have appeared that the sentiments expressed in the Calcutta prints, regarding the maladministration of that country, and the shameless injustice and rapacity of Agameer, have reached Court, and if followed by a further experience of the real state of things, may eventurally reach the King. What has hitherto been given to the public is but as a drop to the ocean."

[*India Gaz. July* 8.

English Extracts.

An Evening Paper says—"It is whispered in the highest circles, that the Order of the Garter, lately sent to the Danish Monarch, was preparatory to the demand of his Daughter Caroline (aged 29), in marriage for an Illustrious Personage."

There is a rumour current, which is almost too ridiculous for us to repeat, but which we give as we have received—namely, that an Illustrious Personage, the heir to a Throne, is likely to be united in marriage with the widow of a rich plebeian, very lately deceased.

BYRON.

The will of the Hon. Dame Judith Noel (wife of Sir Ralph Noel, Bart.) proved in Doctor's Commons' on the 22d ultimo, by Doctor Lushington and Nicholas Wm. Ridley Colboure, Esq. the executors, bequeaths the principal part of her ladyship's property (sworn under £10,000,) to her daughter, Lady Byron, for life; after her death, to her grand daughter, the Hon. Ada Augusta Byron.—(Our readers will recognize this name in the Third Canto of Childe Horold—

"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart!")

A portrait of Lord Byron, described to be inclosed in a case at the house of Kirkby Mallory, is left to the trustees, with directions to keep it safely inclosed and shut up, till Lady Ada Augusta attains 21, when it is to be delivered to her: but, should Lady Byron be then living it is not to be so delivered until after her deacease, unless with her Ladyship's assent. A copy of Handle's Works, presented to Lady Noel by his late Majesty, and now in the library of Seaham, in the County of Durham, is left to Lady Byron in the same manner as the other property; and a miniature picture of her Ladyship, painted by Hayter, is given to Sir Ralph, as a testimony of affection. Forty pounds per annum, and wearing apparel, are bequeathed to a servant, named Lavinia Morle, as a reward for long and faithful services. The will is dated November 25, 1820.

BURNING HOUSES AND THRASHING MACHINES IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

The good, pious, religious people of England are determined to be equal to Captain Rock and his Irish barbarians; the same system of burning and destruction is now going on in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, as appears by a letter in The Dublin Evening Post, of which the following is an extract:

"On the 5th instant, in open day, Resolutions to the following extraordinary effect were submitted to them for their approbation:

"First, That all Thrashing Machines, whether in use or not, should be destroyed immediately.

"Secondly, That all those Farmers who insisted on continuing the use of the Thrashing Machines, should be burnt as well as their property.

"That all Corn-Drills and Mole-Ploughs should be demolished without loss of time.

The Resolutions were adopted unanimously as we are informed; and the Labourers immediately separated.

THE LATE QUEEN'S SALE.

The sale of her late Majesty's effects terminated on Thursday. The Crowd was excessive during the day, and increased so rapidly towards its close, that it was found expedient not only to adjourn the place of sale from Cambridge-house to the gardens adjoining it, but also, in some degree to stem the torrent, to demand a shilling each for the catalogues, without which (although the parties might have already one,) no person was permitted to enter. The sale was conducted with much spirit, and such was the eager desire of the public to possess some relic of the Queen, that the most exorbitant prices were readily obtained for the most unimportant articles. Two pair of her Majesty's shoes, we are informed, brought the enormous sum of three guineas, with the declaration of the buyer, that "his wife should wear them. whether they would or would not fit her." A pair of white satin stays fetched only nine guineas!! They were, we presume, that model of perfection in the stay-maker's art, which were presented to her late Majesty by that useful fraternity. A few small handkerchiefs, we are assured, whose actual cost would not exceed three or four shillings each realized from one guinea to a guinea and a half each; whilst gowns, shawls, and indeed every article, produced proportional price.

[*The Irishman, March* 15.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

Paris, March 8.—On Tuesday, at noon, an assemblage of upwards of 400 students, a portion of whom were provided with canes, took place on the Place de St. Genevieve. From thence they proceeded, shouting. "The Charter for ever!" "Liberty for ever!" to the Place de l'Odeon. At this moment the Commissary of Police arrived in his official attire; he was received with hisses. Almost at the same moment a detachment of gendarmerie came to the spot at full gallop, and dispersed them. At two o'clock they again mustered on Quay d'Orsay, and marched to the Place du Palais Bourbon, where they renewed their rallying cries of "The Charter and the Nation for ever!" The guard and gendarmes took several into custody, and cleared the ground. At the close of the evening they rallied in frout of the church St. Eustache, and vented insulting expressions against the missionaries. Here they were again discomfited by the military. On Wednesday these tumultuous proceedings were renewed. About five o'clock in the afternoon, several hundreds of individuals, whose ill intentions were rendered sufficiently manifest by their demeanour, assembled at the entrance of the Jardin des Plantes, where M. Thenard had commenced his lecture. There were not many students in this assemblage, which was, for the most part, composed of the lowest of the populace. Sinister exclamations were soon raised on all sides: the lecture was suspended, and a serious riot ensued. The gendarmerie entered and charged the multitude; several were wounded. At 8 in the evening groups formed on the Place Vendome; these were almost immediately dispersed by strong detachments of cavalty; again they rallied on the Place des Victoires, from whence they were also driven by the military, whose vigilance disconcerted all their schemes to congregate. The Gazette de France contains the following postscript dated Saturday, at midnight:---"Twenty vehicles, laden with persons arrested in the Jardin des Plantes, and escorted by the gendarmerie, arrived at the Prefecture at 9 o'clock. Advices received this evening from Saumur contradict the statement of the Embarkation of Berton. On the contrary, it is said, he he has taken refuge in the forest of Parthenay, which is circumvalleted with troops."

JULY 13TH.

THE COURIER,---MARCH 23.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. The adjourned debate on the Finance project was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, in the course of which the Minister o Foreign Affairs replied to the censure passed by M. Bignon upon the foreign policy of the Government. His Excellency observed "that negociations were pending with the United States, which related solely to questions of commercial interest, and were confided to a man of whose loyalty and ability there could be no doubt. Nothing had been neglected by the Government, whose efforts, however, were more likely to be counteracted than aided by the remarks in which the Hon. Member had indulged. France found greater justice in America than at home: for there, she had never been reproached with a want of magnanimity. The conduct of France towards Italy had been attacked." "France," continued his Excellency, "took that course which became her—that of a conciliator; and every effort was made to mitigate the terrible disasters which are the inevitable consequence of revolt, and especially of military revolt. The Ministry has been reproached with not being French. The Ministry (said the Minister, in an emphatic tone) is French! it will always be French—always faithful to its duty, always penetrated with respect for established Governments; always, invincibly hostile to subversive doctrines, which disturb public tranquillity. In a word, the Government will always know how to maintain the existing order of things."—(Bravos from the right and centre) With regard to what had been urged, that the Government ought to secure resources in South America, his Excellency observed, "that even the United States had not acknowledged the new Governments in that country, & hat, as yet, no Power had set Agents thither."

The following are extracts:—

PARIS, MARCH 20.

"There is a rumour in some circles of an approaching Congress of Sovereigns and Ministers at Paris. The arrival of the King of England is confidently announced, and it is said, that he will be met here by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. It is said that they will confer upon the affairs of Greece, and other important subjects. We give this news without guaranteeing its authenticity.—*Constitutionel*)

"PARIS, MARCH 19.

The four strangers who were arrested the day before yesterday, and of whom we spoke in our paper of yesterday, were not set at liberty till this morning.

"According to another account of the event which we mentioned yesterday, it took place at Coucy, near Leon. It was to that little town that about fifty insurgents advanced, while others sounded the tocsin at Coucy, and traversed the streets and markets uttering seditious cries. It is added, that three of them have been arrested by the National Guard, & that the others had taken flight & disappeared in the woods.

"As the official Journal gives no details of these events, we must wait for more exact information.

"We learn by the Journal of Niort that the search we mentioned yesterday to discover General Berton was made in the wood of La Meillerage, situated on the road from Parthenay to St. Maixent, and some others. The search was in vain, and it is thought that Berton has quitted this country.

"Letters quoted by the *Oracle* of Brussels say, that Berton has been seen, with some of his adherents, near Rennes. The Journal of that city does not mention the circumstance.

The Count de Blamair, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Paris yesterday.

JULY 16TH.

The Monthly Magazine of January has the following notice of a new book of Travels.

UNPARALLELED JOURNEY.

Mr. Waldeck, a German, has recently arrived in England from India, and is preparing an account of his travels though Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. Of the authority of his journey there is no doubt. It appears that at the foot of the mountains of the moon, he found an inscribed pillar, erected by a Roman Consul, about the period of the reign of Vespasian. He found a level on the top of those mountains nearly 400 miles broad, on which he discovered a temple of the highest antiquity, and in fine preservation, and still used for religious purposes by the inhabitants. South of the level, he passed a deacent of fifty two days journey, and when advanced about nine days, he found the skeleton of a man, with a telescope slung on his shoulder, marked with the name of Harris, and also a chronometer made by Marchand. There were also two other skeletons, and it was supposed the owners perished for want of water. The manuscript is preparing, and the work will speedily appear in London, accompained by engravings. Mr. Waldeck was accompained by four European companions, only one of whom survived the hardships of the journey and now resides in Paris.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, MARCH 13.

In the matter of "OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND."

The Court was excessively crowded this morning with persons waiting in expectation of hearing the examination of this Lady, who was to be brought up to take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

At twelve o'clock the case of "Olive, Princess of Cumberland," was called on by the clerk of the Court, when the lady made her entrance by the door at the left hand of the bench, and, at the request of Mr. Pollock, who stated that she had had the misfortune to fracture her leg lately, she was accommodated with a seat. She wore an elegant shawl, with a profusion of ostrich feathers in her bonnet. On her first entrance she stated the accident she had met with and alluded to some other mischance, to which her face and eye bore visible testimony.

Mr. Heath stated that he opposed this lady's discharge on the part of Mrs. Longstaff and Mr. Jeanes. Mr. Lewis also opposed her on his own part.

Mr. Heath stated that he intended to oppose his lady on a preliminary objection, that she had not included in her schedule a certain document relating to property. The Learned Counsel called Mrs. Longstaff to prove the existence of the documents.

Mr. Pollock objected to the course his Learned Friend was pursuing, but the Court overruled the objection.

Mrs. Longstaff then stated that she had seen in the lady's possession whilst she lodged in her apartments, a paper which the lady said was signed with the sign manual of his late Majesty, and which bequeathed to her the sum of 15,000l. but that it was not to be produced till after his Majesty was dead

Mr. Pollock then examined the Insolvent, who said, that, this was a matter which was addressed privately to the King. It was a paper witnessed by Lord Chatham and the Earl of Warwick. She had frequently applied through the medium of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and it was out of delicacy to his Majesty that it was not made public before. She did not consider it as a debt, but as a bequest, and the paper now was in the hands of Mr. Baker, a proctor, to be regularly proved as will.

The Chief Commissioner said this was a common case, occurring every day, where a party claims to be entitled to any thing, and undoubtedly the Insolvent was bound to deposit the document in the office.

Mr. Pollock said he was in hopes to have been able to produce the paper, and to have obtained the permission of the Court to deposit it, but as unfortunately he was not in a condition to do so, he feared an adjournment would be necessary.

Mr. Heath said it must be with costs, or he should pray the court to strike the case out.

The Court directed the case to be adjourned to the 25th of March, with liberty to amend the schedule and file documents within a week, on payment of the costs of the day.

The Insolvent rose and said she wished to instruct her Counsel. The paper was represented to her as a will.

The Chief Commissioner said it was immaterial what the document was.

Mr. Pollock then obtained leave to rectify some deficiencies in the notice to one of the creditors.

When Mr. Pollock had concluded, "the Princes" retired.

THE COURIER.—March 28.

We have received the Paris Papers of Monday last, from which the following are extracts.—

"Paris, March 25.—"A private letter from Poland, worthy of credit, contains the following statement;—'The arrest of M * * *, Secretary of the ancient Minister * * *, has led to the discovery of a very important correspondence, which has brought to light a conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland at the moment of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte. It is said that the Grand Duke Constantine has set off in order personally to give an account of this affair to the Emperor. This plot had extensive ramifications in Italy, Turkey, Italy, Spain, and even America, & it appears that several Europ an thrones were included in the conspirators' plan of attack.'—*Gazette de France.*

"It is confidently affirmed that an association has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communications with the secret societies in the south of Europe. Two important personages have been arrested.—*Quotidienne.*

"Extract of a letter from Rochelle, dated March 21:—'The call made to 'the energy and patriotism' of the revolutionists, has had its effect upon some of the soldiers of the 45th Regt. which recently arrived here. It was remarked that several of the non-commissioned officers expended money beyond their means; this, added to the propagation of some infamous songs, put our police on the alert, and their guilty projects were detected. Yesterday had been appointed by them for hoisting the tricoloured banner.

"'On the 19th, the General of the Division, the Colonel of the 45th, and the principal Authorities, concerted their plan for taking these traitors into custody. At nine o'clock on the evening of that day, eleven of the non-commissioned officers were seized in the barracks, and three others on the following day. They were all provided with poniards and cartridges; several pamphlets and seditious songs were found upon them.

"'From the confession of some who are implicated, it appears that it had been agreed amongst them to cut the throats of most of the officers, and of the principal civil and military authorities, and take possession of the arsenal, in which are thirty thousand musquets and a quantity of ammunition.

"'The tranquillity of our town was not disturbed for a moment during the execution of the necessary measures; the inhabitants congratulate themselves upon their escape from danger, by the failure of a design formed for nothing less than to provoke civil war. The indictments are framing with all possible activity, in order to bring these men to trial forthworth. Not an officer is compromised in the affair."—*Quotidienne.*

"The *Gazette de France* contains a postscript concuring, in substance, with the above details.

"Letters from the neighbourhood of Agen state, that there are circulated in that quarter Bulletins of the victories gained by General Berton, at the head of 20,000 men, and detailing the triumphant progress of this rebel. These fabricated documents add, that discontent is universal, and that Paris is in full revolution.—*Idem.*

"We learn from Chalons-sur-Harine, that seditious songs have been industriously circulated amongst the youth of the School of Arts.—*Idem.*

"A Nantes Journal, entitled *l'Ami de Charte*, states, that at a grand review of the National Guard in that town, the first Company called out 'Vive le Roi!', on which the other exclaimed, 'Vie la Charte!' which cries were incessantly re-echoed until they were dismissed.

"The *Brussels Oracle* contains a letter from Cambray, dated the 17th inst. which gives the following details respecting some seditious movements;—'A new conspiracy, the object of which was to excite an insurrection in the neighbourhood of Loan, has just been defeated. A numerous troop of audacious men, under the direction of some disguised officers, had formed the project of exciting an insurrection in the village of this cantion, and afterwards of marching to La Fere and seizing upon the artillery. The tocsin was sounded in some communes, and tricoloured cockades displayed; but these revolutionary attempts have been ineffectual.'

"The out-going Deputies amount, in number, to 87; of whom 23 are from the left side, 10 from the left centre, 32 from the right side, and 22 from the right centre."

MADRID, MARCH 14.

"In the sitting of the Cortes, on the 11th inst., M. Buruaga denounced that he had, on the preceding day, seen detachments of soldiers, armed with bludgeons, on the bridge Segovia, exclaiming, 'Long live the absolute King!' This is scandalous, said the Hon. Member, in the capital of the Monarchy. It was the heroic militia of Madrid who saved the country. I demand that the executive Government send these dangerous soldiers elsewhere.

"The President Riego declared that he had just received information that new assemblages of the enemies of the Constitutional system were forming on the bridge of Toledo.

"The Chamber instantly nominated a Special Commission, to take cognizance of these events, and to report thereon.

"M. Meca complained that the officers did nothing to restrain their men.

"The above Commission was instructed instantly to concert with the Executive Power.

"M. Burnaga said, the Ministers had only one object in view—that of concealing the truth.

"The President Riego rose.—'Yesterday, on leaving this hall, I mounted my horse and proceeded to the Porte d'Atocha; there I saw, with my eyes, five or six hundred persons tumultuously assembled; a grenadier of the guard recognized me, and told me things which, from regard to this Assembly, I cannot repeat. I told the people to go home."

"M. Valdes.—You hear, Gentlemen, our worthy President, has seen all and the Ministers all? It is only energetic measures which can save us."—Gazette de France.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India-house, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.:—

For Madras and Bengal—Astell; to be afloat April 4, sail to Gravesend April 14, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs May 17. For Bengal—Warren Hastings, Winchelsea, and Dorsetshire; to be afloat April 20, sail to Gravesend April 30, stay ther. 30 days & be in the Downs June 2. For Bengal—Coldstream; to be float May 20, sail to Gravesend May 30, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs July 3.

Deal, March 27.—Came down from the River Prince Regent, Lamb, for Bencoolen, Madras and Calcutta.

Portsmouth, March 27.—Sailed Hooghly, Lamb, for Gibraltar, Valparaiso, and Lima.

Torbay, March 26.—Arrived yesterday, the Woodbridge, Newson from London for the Isle of France and Bengal.

March 27.

Letters have been received from Odessa to the 26th ult. There is not one word in them about war; but they are filled with complaints of what really appears to be a harsh measure on the part of the Russian Government, that of taking away the freedom of the port, and exacting the full duties upon all foreign merchandize.

PARIS MARCH 24.

"The Law School was re-opened on Friday. All is peaceable.

"A violent affray took place at Valenciennes, on the 18th inst. between parties of the 3d Regiment of Horse Chasseurs and the 2d Regiment of Infantry. It originated in a dispute at a tavern; after an encounter with fists, each side separated to procure sabres, and a serious conflict ensued. The police, aided by their officers and the patrole detachments, succeeded in compelling the combatants to retire to their respective barracks. About twelve were severely wounded. Party spirit had no concern in this affair.

"A letter from Saumur, dated the 20th instant, gives the following names of persons who have been arrested, in consequence of the movement of General Berton: 'At Saumur, M. M. Roule, a pensioned officer; Tissot, a merchant; Caffe, a physician; and Camin, a veterinary Surgeon. M. Beauge, a natory of Verneuil; M. Beaufils, of Dune, and from 25 to 30 persons at Thouars. They have all been sent to Poitiers, to take their trials.'

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"Commercial houses at Leipzic have received letters from the interior of Russia, which announce, that in that country they consider themselves as on the eve of important events. These letters confirm the movements which the Russian armies are making on all points. It is asserted, that he General-in Chief and the Commandants of Division are enjoined to be at the head-quarters at Minzk, on the day of the arrival of the Emperor Alexander."—*Journal de Paris.*

IRELAND.

(FROM THE CORK INTELLIGENCER OF SATURDAY LAST.)

Letters have been received in this city from Limerick, with information which indeed we should be happy to have speedily confirmed, that the insurgents of that county had sent a deputation to the officer commanding the garrision at Limerick, offering to surrender their arms, and to take the oath of allegiance, with other particulars which have been communicated to us by most respectable authority, and which we hope to be shortly at liberty to publish.

Tralee, March 20.—Several outrages were committed in the neighbourhood of this town on Saturday night last. A man named Hurley, at the Kerries was taken out of his house by some russians, who beat him very severely and cut off with a razor a part of his right ear. This poor man had been cautioned to quit his farm, and it was his house which it is thought was intended to be burnt, at the time the cattle of Foley were consumed at the Kerries.

LONDON—Friday, March 15.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ship Laton, of 498 tons, was taken up or one voyage to Bencoolen in the Company's service.

Yesterday the dispatches from Bencoolen and China by the ship Canning, Captain William Patterson, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY.—March 18.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris:—

"March 9.

In the Paris papers of Tuesday it is mentioned, that a notice was issued on the preceding day, from the Prefecture of Police, warning the inhabitants of Paris to keep at a distance from the tumultuous assemblages that had lately taken place, and announcing the intention, by employing measures of the utmost severity with the really guilty, to put an end to the disorders. Between two hundred and three hundred young men, collected on Monday near the Place de la Bastile, but were dispersed by the gendarmes, a strong patrol of whom remained on duty till eleven o'clock at nigh; and this was only instance of actual tumult that has occurred since the preceding advices. The missionaries have continued their labours almost without molestation. The funds have slightly fallen.

The following is from the Constitutionnel:—

"On Sunday, at ten minutes past four o'clock, M. Fluerlais, Commissariate of Police, attached to the Prefecture of Polic, presented himself at the office of the Constitutionnel, and seized twenty-one numbers of the journal of that day. The motive of the seizure was the publication of a letter entitled—'Reply of the Students of the Law School to the Quotidienne of the 7th inst.'"

THE NEW TIMES,—March 18.

The following are extracts from the Papers of Friday:—

PARIS, MARCH 14.

This morning after mass the Bureau of the Chamber of Peers conducted by the Chancellor, had the honour to present his Majesty the project of law, on the Police of the journals, which the Chamber adopted in its sitting yesterday.

There is a report of an approaching marriage between the Duke of Bourbon and her Royal Highness the Princess Christine of Naples, sister to the Duchess of Berry. This young Princess was born in 1806.

Tranquillity at length restored in Paris; the vigorous measurers taken yesterday, and the day before, have so terrified the ill-disposed, that they have not dared to repeat the scandalous scenes which have afflicted the peaceable inhabitants of Paris for this fortnight past. This evening the Missionaries have been perfectly tranquil. The churches were crowded with the faithful, and yet no troops, except some patroles of the infantry of the line, appeared in the various points, where they have been posted for some days past, and when the service was concluded, both the congregations and the Missionaries were able to return home without fear of being insulted.

Yesterday we received Madrid Papers to the 4th inst. They contain accounts of popular outrages at Malaga, Alcanar, and other places. On the sitting of the 2d inst. the attention of the Cortes was directed to the alarming state of the country, but no measures were adopted for the restoration of public tranquillity.

MURDER OF MRS. DONETTY.

A sanguinary murder was committed about ten o'cloch on Saturday sennight at No. 16, Robert-street, Bedford-row, on the person of Mrs. Donetty, relict of the Sheriff's officer of that name, aged 50 and upwards. The old Lady lived in every secluded state, having no other person about her but a girl named Young, who slept with her occasionally. She sent the girl Young out about nine o'clock, and at ten, or shortly after, the family next door were alarmed by a scream and rumbling noise at Mrs Donetty's which excited alarm. On knocking at the door, there was no answer. At length the patrol and a watchman obtained an entrance, and in the passage stumbled upon the body of the unfortunate woman weltering in her blood. Prompt medical aid was had, but life was extinct. The wound was on the throat, close at the jugular vein, several inches in depth, and must have been done with a large knife, or a similar instrument, as the orifice was very large. The assassin or assassins left a sack nearly filled with linen, plate, and every thing of value which could be grasped, in the passage, and it is evident they fled with what money they could get the back way, as appearances denoted, on being alarmed by the knocking of the neighbours, on the entry of the patrols. The sack has a mark upon it. The girl Young returned some time after the murder had been discovered, and she heard the dreadful news without apparent emotion. Harrison, her father-in-law, is an ivory turner. In the sack containing the property there was a quantity of short shavings.

On Monday morning long before the doors of the Hatton-Garden office were opened, the street was completely blocked up by the multitudes of persons who had assembled to catch a glimpse of the parties accused of the horrid murder.—The two prisoners, Mary Young, aged 16, & James Harrison, her step-father, were placed at the bar, when Mr. Donetty, the nephew, deposed as follow:—The deceased is my aunt; she brought me up from my childhood; she was a widow, and resided by herself in Robert-street. About three weeks ago, the deceased came to his house, and said she was fearful to remain in the house alone, as the female prisoner had signified her intention of leaving her, and that she was afraid she was connected with a bad clan. I went home with her, and remained till 12 o'clock; when the female prisoner came home. She afterwards said she was determined not to stop in the house that night, and that she would go to my house. I told her there was no convenience, unless she slept with the children; she said she would put up with any thing rather than stop. She went home with me that night, and in the morning she went back to her own house. I saw her last Sunday week for the last time; she then, in talking about the girl, said, "Mary is getting better; I shall let my first floor, and then I shall be safe." I have never seen her since. The male prisoner has been a watchman in the House of Correction, and is connected with a very bad set. I certainly did, on seeing the murdered body of my aunt, utter the expression that has caused the arrest of the prisoner:—(Oh! it is that damn'd rascal the step-father of the girl that has murdered my poor Aunt!)

Mrs. Sarah Chessey.—I live next door to the deceased. About 20 minutes before nine on the night of the murder, I was standing talking with the deceased at her own door. She had no light. Whilst we stod talking at the door, a strange cat ran past the deceased into the kitchen, and the deceased went down stairs to turn it back. I waited till she came up stairs, and after a few minutes' conversation I went away, and left her standing at the door. In about ten minutes after, I was told she was murdered.

Mrs. Mary Earl.—I lodge in the house of last witness. In about ten minutes after Mrs. Chessey came in, I heard a scream of murder; I heard it a a second time, only weaker; and then I heard something fall down; I instantly called Mr. Wilsons, a lodger, who went and knocked at the door, but received no answer; I then mentioned it to the Watchman, who, with further assistance, entered the house by means of a ladder, and the body was found in the passage.

The Watchman stated, that he was told by the last witness that a cry of murder had been heard from Mrs. Donetty's house; he, with the patrol, descended the area, and found the windows and door fast; a ladder was then procured, and witness, the patrol and the night constable got in at the first floor window, and on going down stairs into the passage, the body of the deceased was found lying with the heels towards the street-door, and her head towards the parlour. The back-door was open which leads into the yard, in which was a wall six feet high; there were marks in one corner as if some persons had been climbing over; some mortar was lying about. The other side of the wall was Milman-place, into which the murderers must have escaped. The house was completely ransacked: every drawer was opened, and their contents packed up, ready to be taken away.

A bag, containing a quantity of wearing apparel, was lying near the deceased, also a sheath which had contained an instrument about half an inch wide.

The Night Constable corroborated the above statement; adding, that when he felt the body, it was quite cold, and appeared to have been dead about an hour. There were bloody footsteps towards the yard door.

The Prisoner, on being called on for his defence, called his employer, Mr. Jacques, the ivory-turner, in Baldwin's-gardens, who proved that the prisoner was in his factory till 25 minutes past nine on the night of the murder; and several of his shop-maters proved he was drinking with them till ten o'clock a the Hole-in-the-Wall, Baldwin's-gardens.

The prisoners were instantly discharged.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Monday. After an examination of witnesses, which lasted until ten o'clock at night, a verdict was returned of—"Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—The following was the only additional evidence of any interest:—Mary Ann Young deposed as follows:—She lives at 16, Baker's-Clerkenwell; she occasionally attended on the deceased near two years; they agreed very well together, but sometimes there might be a trifling difference about something. Witness lived with her mother, but came sometimes in the middle of the day to do odd jobs, or to carry messages for the deceased, but came to sleep there every night; she sometimes came there at eight o'clock, and sometimes not till past eleven or twelve. On Saturday witness left the deceased at half-past seven in the morning, and after leaving her a loaf of bread, did not return until about half past ten at night, when she found a crowd collected before the door, and then heard of the murder. Witness had no sweet-heart or other person that came to visit her at the deceased's, neither did she ever describe the situation of the house to any person; neither had she any suspicion of whom the murder was committed by; the back-door was always bolted both day and night. Mr. Donetty, the nephew, lived on very good terms with the deceased. Witness does not know of any property the deceased might have had in the house.—Mr. Lewis Hensly, surgeon, deposed—I attended the deceased on Saturday. On entering the house I observed the deceased lying in the passage on her right side; there was a considerable quantity of blood on the floor, which had flowed some distance, and there was blood also on the wainscot; the ear-rings were torn from the ears of the deceased; I found although there was still some warmth about the chest, that respiration and circulation had entirely ceased for some time; the extremities were quite cold; I found a deep wound on the left side of the neck, passing from the jugular vein in a slanting direction towards the vertebre; there was another wound on the right side of the neck near the back part, probably inflicted with the same instrument; I think it must have been a pointed double-edged knife, or some instrument of that kind, probably about half an inch across the blade. The other injuries I observed, were a few slight bruises on the legs and arms, and the forcible removal of the ring-finger of the left hand, it was cut off at second joint, and probably by the same instrument with which the other wounds were inflicted; I do not consider the wound at the back of the neck would have caused sudden death, but the division of the large artery on the left side, which almost immediately communicates with the heart, from the sudden rush of blood which it would occasion, was sufficient to cause instantaneous dissolution. It might be as well to mention, that both the wounds were stabs and not cuts, therefore the instrument must have been sharp pointed. The bruises were in all probability produced by the struggling of the deceased.

Mrs. Donetty, it is said, had a strong presentiment of her danger—and about a fortnight ago she asked her neighbour, Mr. Redmond, to write his name on three one hundred pound notes, and advised with him upon the propriety of her investing the money in the funds. He recommended her to invest the money in the Long Annuities; and the money was taken to a broker, and he disposed of the notes according to his instructions.

It was near twelve o'clock on Tuesday night before the Hatton Garden magistrates gave over the private examination of witnesses, and afterwards the whole of the officers were dispatched all over London on this mysterious affair. A great many persons were summoned to attend at the office on Wednesday, and by half-past three in the afternoon, about sixteen different individuals underwent private examinations. The following, among others, were examined:—Donetty, the nephew of the deceased; Donetty, brother to the deceased's husband, pencil-seller about Cornhil and the Royal Exchange; Mrs. Daniel, sister to the deceased's husband; Joseph Martin, Ann Boddman, and Ann Isaacs, James Harrison and Mary Ann Young, who had been originally apprehended and di[illegible] and Willian Rhodes of Hoxton. [illegible] to these, William Reid, sen. was [illegible] notorious characters lodged in [illegible] Compter, charged with robbery went a long priva[illegible]amination. [illegible] are Henry Brook[illegible] Henry [illegible] was tried some[illegible]for [illegible] in a robery, t[illegible] Brookes is a[illegible]

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(C[illegible]dditional Slip.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.

den Magistrates. He stated that he had lived many years next door to the deceased, and they were on the most intimate terms. She was always declaring that she expected to be murdered by some of her late husband's relatives, who would come into possession of all her property, When the murder was first communicated to him, the suspicion of the unfortunate woman came into his recollection, and he could not rest easy till he had made this disclosure.

Mrs. Ximines a Jewess, residing at 27, Robert-street, corroborated the witness Holbrook, as to her dread of being murdered by some of her husband's family.

From this statement an inquiry was made as to the relatives of the husband of the deceased. It was then proved by three respectable witnesses, that one of the family, named David Donetty, brother to the deceased's husband, residing in Petticoat lane, who obtains his livelihood by hawking pencils, had been formerly transported. Some time ago this man was charged by the deceased with threatening to murder her, for which he suffered imprisonment: at another time, when the deceased kept a house in Acton-street, Gray's inn-lane, she was alarmed in the night by a noise, as if some person was endeavouring to break into the house; and on looking out of the window she saw a man in the area at the kitchen-window. The deceased took a blunderbuss, and discharged it at the man, upon which he ascended the area steps, when she fired a pistol at him, but whether or not he was injured was never known. The neighbourhood was thrown into alarm, and the watchmen searched the house, but no person was found: After the confusion had ended, the deceased retired to bed & in the morning early, the maid servant perceived the shadow of a man in the privy; she was dreadfully alarmed and shrunk back: upon which David Donetty (the man above alluded to) came out, saying to the girl, Don't be alarmed, its me; I have been very ill with a pain in my bowels." How he came there was never known; he had not been at the house for a week before.

From these extraordinary circumstances, the Magistrate ordered him to be brought in, and he was examined at considerable lenght. He is a man of short stature, about 45 years of age. He admitted having been transported, that he had been taken on a warrant at the suit of the deceased; but declared that he never threatened her life, but that she had dreamt he came to murder her, and upon that notion he was apprehended.—The Magistrate said, he could not place the least credit on the latter part of his account, as no magistrate would grant a warrant against an individual for an offence of which the person who applied had merely dreamt.—The investigation was adjourned; and David Donetty was ordered to be kept in custody.

On Tuesday last, a little girl, about 8 years of age, named Mary Plaster, whose parents reside at Twickenham, in an humble station in life, was sent by her mother with her brother's dinner, who was at a school at a short distance. The child not returning at the usual time did not excite any alarm, as the mother concluded she had been detained to return with her brother. On his coming from school in the evening the mother was alarmed with the intelligence that she had delivered the dinner, in a regular manner, and had immediately, as was supposed, returned home. Notwithstanding the most diligent search has been made nothing has been heard of her. She had on when she left home, a brown stuff frock with short sleeves, a red cotton pinafore, and an old white beaver bonnet; she has black eyes, dark complexion, and dark hair.

COMBINATIONS TO DESTROY FARMING STOCK.—The system of spreading terror by firing stacks, we are concerned to state; still exists in alarming degree.—Mondoy evening last (18th inst.) about eight o'clock, a haulm stack, in a field at Ricking Hall Superior, the property of Mr George Gardiner, of Botesdale was discovered to be on fire, & no doubt was the work of an incendiary; it was seen many miles round the country, & drew a considerable number of persons to the spot. A wheat stack, about 90 yards off fortunately escaped. The same evening a haulm stack, upon the premises of Mr. Hunt, of Little Blackenham, was attempted to be set fire to. The stack was near the lime kilns. & a poker which it is presumed had been heated at the kilns, was found in the morning thrust into the stack, but being in a damp state, the stubble did not ignite. On Tuesday evening a haulm stack and an outbuilding near were entirely destroyed upon the premises of Mr. Wilson, of Mendlesham. We have also heard that a conflagration of considerable magnitude occured the same evening at Snape, but no particulars of this calamity have reached us. Monday Wm. Foreman was committed to the County goal, in this town, by the Hon. and Rev. F. Hotham, and the Rev. C. Chevaltier, charged with breaking (in company with other persons) a threshing machine, at Laxfield.—*Ipswich Journal.*

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MARCH 14.

Some groups were formed yesterday opposite to the Church of St. Eustache. At eight o'clock detachments of the cuirassiers of the guard and of the gendarmerie, and a company of infantry, easily dispersed these assemblages. One individual only was arrested.

CHAMBER OF PEERS, MARCH 13.

The Keeper of the Seals presented eight letters patent "bearing institution of Peerage."—They were those of the Prince de Talleyrand, the Duke de Montesquieu, the Count de Contades Roy, Count Simeon, Count de St. Aulaire, Baron Pasquier, Baron Portal.

The Chamber then resumed the discussion of the law on the Journals, when, after an amendment proposed by M. L. de Tollendal had been negatived, the ensemble of the project was carried by a majority of 124 to 83.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Order of the Day was the discussion of the financial project of law.

After M. Humblot de Conte, M. Termaux and M. de Bourienne had spoken, M. B. Constant rose and spoke at some length, and in the course of his remarks on the expenditure of the Home Department, said, that the secret expenses of the police ought no less to excite their indignation.—He would vote for those expenses, when he saw infamous prevaricators brought to justice; instead of pouncing down, without commiseration, upon their dupes and victims; when, in short, the axe of the executioner should fall upon the head of the guilty; and not on those of the misguided.

An exclamation from the right side—"Take care of yourself, Sir."

M. Foy—You (meaning the exclaimer) are not wanting in good will to us.

M. de Lameth—It is infamous! He who uttered the last insinuation dares not rise up in his place.

M. B. Constant—That may happen; for that, however, would not surprise me. I will not vote, nevertheless, for the increase which is demanded in the Army Estimates for the gendarmerie. If the gendarmerie were employed in the apprehension of malefactors, and only so, I would willingly vote for the requisite supplies; but I cannot vote for them when the gendarmerie, no longer put under the civil power—("That is false,' exclaimed a voice) is directed against unarmed citizen; under the pretext that crowds have collected in the public places, and in creating mobs for the purposes of irritation and punishment.—(Another interruption.)

Several of the Deputies here exclaimed—"We have required of M. the President, at least twenty times, to return to the Order of the Day; it is, indeed, high time to terminate this disgraceful scene.

After some further remarks:

M. B. Constant left the tribune, amidst a violent effervescence.

It was demanded, by the left, that M. B. Constant's speech should be printed; while this demand was energetically opposed by the right side, who designated the oration as a tissue of impostures and calumnies.

M. de Castelbajac spoke against the printing of the last speech. If, he observed, M. Benjamin Constant had confined himself to an examination of the Budget, while criticising its items, and, in reply, thrown back upon the Ministers that cutting irony which, in general, characterised his style of speaking; he (M. de Castelbajac) would have admitted that the Hon. Deputy was correctly in point, and, therefore, would not have opposed the printing of his speech. "There were," added M. de Castebajac," several passages in the speech which I censure not, though I cannot approve the taste of the former speaker as to the oriental style in which he riddled himself of the Ministers. He observed, that when the latter left the chamber, he himself still remained there. I must aver, that this failing back upon a position in which M. B. Constant is not always found strikes me as a favourable augury, and appears to be manifestation of most laudable regret."

M. Foy and others here exclaimed from the left said—"No personalities."

M. de Castelbajac—But the former speaker was the apologist of all the rebellions which occured in neighbouring countries, and at the moment when an unfortunate Monarch found himself in nearly the same situation as the ill fated Louis XVI., only a very short time before the latter was beheaded by the revolutionists, M. B. Constant has evidently made an appeal to those without the confines of the Chamber, to the populace, when he stigmatised the present law of elections of not being a national one.

The president—You ought to confine yourself to the question, whether the speech of M. B. Constant is to be printed?

Mr. de Castlebajac now proceeded to show that the Charter was not infringed by the provisions of a law, which admitted no elector to vote without the qualification of paying 300f. in taxes.

M. de Lameth—"Good!"

The preceding speaker (added M. de Castelbajac) had been the foremost to attack the expenses of supporting the Catholic Church, while himself and colleagues were the very first to agree in an increase of support for the Protestant Church to which M. B. Constant belonged.—(Agitation.)—In effect, and finally, he must oppose the motion of printing the Hon. Deputy's speech, the greater part of which contained an appeal to the passions.

M. de Girardin here remarked, that the speech proposed to be printed was not directed so much against the Ministers of the Church, but pointed at contraband dealers in religion.—(Violent calls to "Order!")

An exclamation.—"Is it really the Count de Girardin who utters such sentiments?"

Mr. de Girardin.—It appears that the Missionaries have been repulsed in parts of the metropolis, by the majority of Parish priests.—("No, that rumour is altogether false.")

Mr. de Marcellus here declared that the Missionaries were supported by the legitimate priests.

After much recriminatory discussion between M. M. de Girardin, de Puymaurin, Bogne de Faye and others, M. Dundonrose rose in opposition to the motion, and insisted that M. B. Constant's speech, if, printed by order of the Chamber, would only add to that triumph now anticipated by the speaker. It contained all these principles which tended to the disorganisation of society, and protected those turbulent, but salaried men, against whom the public power ought alone to be arrayed.

M. Tryssere.—Blood has streamed.

M. Dudon—Yes, blood has flowed, but it will revolve upon you, and upon the authors of these disorders.

The remainder of this deputy's explanations were stifled by the clamours of the left side, who left their benches in disorder; when the right side called for the question, and the motion for ordering the printing of M. B. Constant's Speech, was lost by a very great majority.

M. B. Constant then ascended the tribute, in order to be heard in explanation with respect to a fact personal to himself, but the tumult of the Chamber was indescribable.

All the deputies on the right spontaneously rose exclaiming—"We have already heard enough of horrors; you are rebellious, factious, an instigator of commotions, a friend to General Berton, and the apostle of revolution in all counties."

M. B. Constant (pale and trembling), in vain essayed to be longer heard.

Exclamations "Silence, you factious man! Silence, you rebel!"

M. Piet—You (alluding to M. B. Constant) ought to be impeached for your speech.

From the Centre—"There is no longer a Chamber; let us took to-morrow."

M. de Corcelles, who sat almost alone on the left, bench, remarked that proceedings had become quite indecorous.

M. B. Constant here declared that, in speaking of religion, he alluded to those only who were well described by his Hon. Friend M. de Girardin.

A number of voices from the right side—"Dare, then, to repeat the epithet of Contrabandiers!"

M. de Semmaisons rose amidst excessive agitation, and declared that the blood of the rebellious would rest upon the head of M. B. Constant.

M. B. Constant The blood thus effused will recoil on those persons who, by atrocious law, have deprived France of all her guarantees; it will recoil most fearfully on those who have abused the advantages of power for the attainment of their private ends; it will recoil, in one word, on yourselves.

All those of the Ministers, who had remained, then left the Chamber in such disorder that no example has hitherto been found; and M. Constant, exhausted, and alone, at length quitted the tribune. Adjourned to tomorrow.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 12.

FIVE PER CENTS.

The five per Cents Bill, which had been previously brought up to this House, was read a second time, after some debate, in which not a single argument was used on either side but what had been discussed in the Lower House. The Lord Chancellor gave his "decided" opinion that all the provisions were conformable to law and equity.—Earl Grey however was not satisfied even with this high authority, and took the same objections as Mr. Tierney had done before. His Lordship more particularly urged, that the requisite paying off of 25 millions of Three per Cents could not have been *bona fide* made by a Sinking Fund, created entirely by borrowing; and he illustrated this by the following plain and forcible example:—He would suppose, that while his estate was incumbered with a mortgage of 10,000l, he wanted to borrow 5,000l. more. A capitalist consented to lend him that sum, but insisted, as a condition, that the borrower should not reduce the last mortgage till he had paid off 5000l. of the first. After this, the interest of money falls, and the borrower makes fresh loan, and pays off 5,000l. of the first mortgage. He then declares himself at liberty to reduce his second mortgage. He (Lord Grey) wished to ask the Lord Chancellor, whether he would say that the stipulations of the contract had been fulfilled, and whether the mortgager was at liberty to reduce the mortgage?

The Lord Chancellor was understood to say, that he would read the papers regarding the supposed agreements, before he gave his judgment.

The Marquis of Lansdown also opposed the Bill, and urged the propriety of delay; but there was no division.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

IRISH TITHES.

The Duke of Devonshire, in presenting a Petition from Waterford, praying for an alteration in the mode of collecting tithes, made some very sensible observations on the cruelty and impolicy of the hateful tithe-system;—a system which was obnoxious to all humane tithe-proprietors as well as most irritating to the people, which was a prominent cause of the present disturbances, and a main obstacle to the success of the Protestant religion. The Noble Duke stated, that he was himself a large proprietor of of tithes; but was no less anxious on that account for a Reform of the system.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the subject was now under the anxious consideration of Government; and though he could make no specific promise, he saw no obstacles to a revision of the system, which ought not to be overcome.

After a few words from the Marquis of Lansdown, &c. the Petition was laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 11.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.—SUPERANNUATIONS.

The House went into a Committee on the Superannuation Act.

Mr. Vansittart stated the plan for reducing the salaries of public servants. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman previously entered into a long history of the different departments, the number of clerks, the amount and proportion of the present Superaunuation Fund. The present proposal of Government was connected with that Fund. Its maintenance required ten per cent. on all salaries, which were hitherto paid out of the public Revenue. But it was proposed to deduct five per cent from all salaries of 100l. and upwards, and 2½ per cent from all salaries under 100l. Half the charge of the Superannuation Fund would thus be borne by the clerks, & saved to the nation. This went as far as the subordinate offices in the Treasury, Customs, Excise, &c. The Junior Clerks in the Treasury were to enter at 100l. in future instead of 120. As to the Boards of Commissioners there was no reason for touching them, their emoluments not having been raised during the war. The rate of superannuations was in future to be one-twelfth of the salary for every five years' service. In the Treasury and the Secretary of State's Office, the *maximum* of encrease of salary would be so diminished as to save many thousands a year. It was also intended to lower the salary of certain offices raised during the war, as soon as the present possessors died; and while living, they would be charged 10 per cent upon the amount of future decrease, beyond the 5 per cent as above, on the bulk of the salary. Thus a man with 800l. a year, whose successor was to be reduced to 600l., would now pay 5 per cent on 600l., and 10 per cent upon the remaining 200l. The expenditure of the Privy Purse, the Chamberlain's Department, and the other branches more particularly conducive to the personal comfort of the King, amounted to 300,000 pounds; of this sum 30,000ls. were to be reduced, which was to be considered as his Majesty's most gracious gift,—(Hear, hear!)—However much his Majesty might have been disposed to go further, he (Mr. V.) could not have advised a further reduction, seeing that, in a Monarchy, it was highly essential that the Civil List should not be involved in debt, and those sort of discussions forced on, regarding the items of royal expenditure, which were so painful to that House, and so injurious to the country,—(Hear!)—The King had been further pleased to direct that 10 per cent, should be deducted from all offices held during pleasure, of not less than 500l. a year. To this reduction the Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of the Household, and all others holding at pleasure, would be subjected. This reduction would extend to a period of five years. He hoped, therefore, the House would see how unjust the assertion was, that they had thrown the burdens on their inferiors, for the purpose of protecting their own interests.—(Hear!)—The Right Hon Gentleman said the whole plan was framed with reference to the standard year 1795; and he reckoned the probable immediate saving of 200,000ls.—the probable future saving at 170,000ls. He concluded by moving a Resolution embodying his statement.

Mr. Bankes said, he was pleased with the plan generally, but he did not like all the details. Why should not salaries be reduced in the same proportion as they had been raised on the depreciation of money? He objected also to the principle of superannuation funds; and thought it would be better to leave the task of saving, and the chances of life, to the clerks themselves. More should have been taken from the high salaries, & less from the low ones. The Hon. Gentleman

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Mr. Hume urged the same arguments; and declared, that a saving of 200,000ls. out of a Civil Expediture of Five Millions, would be thought contemptible by the country

Lord Londonderry insisted on the danger of leaving the task of saving to the clerks themselves; supposing they did not save, was Government to turn them adrift when they grew old? With regard to alleged abuses, he had not been fortunate enough to meet any of the idle young gentlemen described to be walking about town on allowances.

After some further conversation, the Resolution passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Mr. Chetwynde obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Vagrant Laws; the object of which was to consolidate the forty-nine statutes now existing on the subject, into one Act; to make definite distinctions between the different classes of vagrants, and to apportion a punishment to each; and also to make some better provision regarding the present costly system of passing vagrants.

On the motion of Sir John Newport, a call of the House was ordered for the 24th of April, in order to discuss some important Irish questions.

MUTINY BILL.

Lord Palmerston moved the committal of this Bill.

Mr. Bennet expressed his regret that on a great constitutional question of this kind the House should be so deserted, and the leading men on both sides absent. He therefore recommended Mr. Hume to postpone his intended Resolution, and to bring it on some day before dinner, when a better attendance might be obtained.

Mr. Bright spoke warmly against the unconstitutional principle of a standing army.

Mr. Hume agreed not to bring forward his Resolution to-night; the House went into Committee; and a desultory conversation arose on the question of the assumed power of the Crown to dismiss officers without a Court-martial.

Mr. Hume dwelt strongly on the obvious mischief of allowing officers to sit in Parliament, if the Crown persisted in exercising this arbitrary power. By such a practice, an officer because a dependant—and if he might use the expression—a slave to the King.

Sir Miles Nightingale would not suffer such an assertion to go forth uncontradicted. His vote was as independent as that of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen; and he believed the officers had the Constitution at heart a much as any class.

Colonel Trench flung back the insinuations of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, to the foul source from whence they sprung.

Sir Francis Burdett protested against a description of personal appeal so contrary to order. He neither courted nor feared any man; and he would say, he perfectly agreed with Mr. Hume, that officers must be slaves under such a system. The existence of a standing army was a gross violation of the Constitution; and many great writers had predicted its destruction by such an army. Blackstone himself made use of the expression which honorable gentlemen on the other side rejected with such indignation: he said, "the soldiers are the only slaves among a nation of freemen.' Blackstone treated the army as an anomaly in the British Constitution—as a knot of slaves existing in a nation. When soldiers were disciplined, as it were, into artificial Mamelukes, and lived, even in peace, under the tyranny of martial law—when arts were employed and institutions introduced to cut them off from all communication as well as from all interest with the community—when such were the principles regulating a standing army, did they palliate the objections to the existence of such an engine? The only means of even mitigating the danger of a standing army were, first, due caution that it should not become too numerous; and next, a system of amalgamation between the troops and the people; no separation of casts, no barracks, no inland fortresses; but short periods of military service, followed by discharge keeping up a rotation of young men in the army, and returning a portion of the soldiers from time to time into the body of the citizens. Mr. Hume, although he looked at the consequence with the calmness of a philosopher, regarded the formation of a standing army as the *euthanasia*, or natural and proper death, in course, of the liberty of a country. The prerogative now claimed of arbitrary dismissal, was not exercised even by one of the continental despots.

Lord Palmerton said, it was frequently exercised in Prussia.

Mr. Bennet then called the attention of the House to the disorderly words Colonel Trench had applied to Mr. Hume.

Colonel Trench said, he certainly considered the expression of Mr. Hume "foul-mouthed." He admitted he was warm; but he could only apologise thus far—that he deeply regretted having used unparliamentary language.

When the House resumed,—

Mr. Bennet appealed to the Speaker, whether the offence was not aggravated by the explanation of Colonel T.

The Speaker said, he had been present in the Committee; and his impression certainly was, that the words "deep regret" involed a disavowal of personal offence.

Mr. Hume said, he himself thought so, and was sorry his friend Mr. Bennet had appealed to the House.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

A petition was presented from Canada, complaining of the distress there, consequent upon the low prices of native produce; and particularly of the prohibition to export corn to England. This Petition gave rise to various remarks on the impolicy of this restriction, from Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Ricardo, &c. Sir Isaac Coffin remarked, that as this Colony cost us 500,000ls. a-year, without returning one farthing, the sooner it went *au diable* the better.

USELESS OFFICE OF JOINT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Lord Normarby (son of Lord Mulgrave) brought forward his motion, for the reduction of one of the Postmasters-General. His Lordship, in a clear and pleasant manner, pointed out the uselessness of having two Postmasters, and observed, that the very painful feelings which afflicted Ministers in reducing poor clerks, would be saved in this reduction, because the parties were easy and affluent. This was no new proposition. In certain Bills of 1812 and 1813, the abolition of one Postmaster was recommended. It was notorious indeed, that if both Postmasters were removed, the business of the office would go on just as well. Lord Chesterfield, who held one of these offices, was asked by the Finance Committee in 1797, what would be the consequence, if the two Postmasters differed on any question. He replied, that he supposed the Junior would give way to the Senior. So then the country was paying 2,500l. a-year to a Noble Marquis, to enable him to feel inclined to give way to a Noble Earl.—(laughter.)—Lord Normanby concluded by moving a Resolution for the reduction.

Mr. Frederick Robinson (Treasurer of the Navy) would not confine himself to so narrow a view of the question as that taken by his Noble Friend; but would view it on broader and more enlightened principles. The real question was—Whether the Influence of the Crown ought to be further diminished? He contended for the negative. There were always at work active counteracting principles to that influence; a severe and jealous scrutiny was incessantly carried on by the people into the conduct of public men, who by that means were infinitely less sordid than in former times; and consequently a certain steady influence was necessary to enable the Goverom nt to carry on its operations.

Sir J. Sebright, though his private feelings were interested against the motion, felt it his duty to support it.

Mr. Holme Summer said, the cry at county Meetings was "Retrenchment! Retrenchment!" And this, he understood, was the cry throughout the country. But there was nothing he mistrusted more than popular clamour. He opposed the motion, on account of the principle, which would lead to further reductions; and he thought the influence of the Crown, far from being too great, was not great enough.

Mr. Dennison thought both Postmasters ought to be dispensed with. Mr. Freeling did the whole duty.

Mr. Stuart Wortley thought it was time to resist the further destruction of the necessary influence of the Crown. Unless a Reform in Parliament were carried into effect, and the Government of this country brought much nearer to a Republic, the Government could not go on without a considerable influence in the hands of the Crown.

Mr. Bankes declared he had never before heard such daring doctrines? The only legitimate influence of the Crown was that arising from the patronage of necessary offices; all other should be abolished.

Mr. Secretary Peel attempted to show, that the office of Joint-Postmaster-General was not so entirely useless as had been represented, because the Post Office Revenue had increased so largely of late years. He also clung to the argument of "necessary influence."

Sir James Mackintosh, though in a feeble of health, could not but protest against the novel and dissatrous doctrines put forward this night—that the Government could not subsist without that species of support which was called in this House Influence, elsewhere Corruption—(Loud cheers.)—He perfectly agreed with Mr. Bankes as to the just and natural limis of Crown influence: where the office was constitutional, the influence was proper. Such influence arose from the collection and administration of the greatest revenue ever known. A revenue of 60,000,000l. an army of 70,000 men, a large navy, 9-10ths of the patronage of India—these were the sources of legitimate influence.

Mr. C. Wynn (just come into office) began a speech, but his small voice was immediately coughed down.

Lord Londondery observed, that Reform of Parliament was a favourite doctrine with some Honourable Gentlemen opposite; and certainly one very effectual way of accomplishing their object would be to make the Government incapable of carrying on the warfare against them. It was necessary that the Government should have the Parliamentary support of those persons, who, not being wholly occupied with public duties, could give attendance in Parliament? especially since the increase of public business prevented so many servants of the Crown from attending there. There was always in the House of Commons a strong corps of attack upon Administration, and if there were not a mass of official personages to defend it, the citadel of Government would soon be destroyed. He contended, however, that the office on which they were then debating was absolutely necessary to the machine of Government. He was sure, that if Members truckled to the sprit and the clamour which was now aboard, they would betray their own situation—(Loud cheers)—and what was worse, they would betray the people.—Continued cheering.)

For the Motion 159—Against it 184—Majority 25—Adjourned.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Mr. Creevey called the attention of the House to this establishment, the expense of which, he maintained, ought to be reduced. It consisted of a President with 5,000l a year each, a Secretary, and seven other Commissioners. According to the original plan of the Board, as formed by Mr. Pitt, there were no salaries; but this had been altered at various times; and after augmentations from time to time, the India Company were now made to contribute 26,500l. to support this office. Now the Junior Commissioners were notoriously quite useless; but the places had been lately used by the Minister for the purchase of a family interest (the Grenvilles) in this House.—(Hear!)—The three inside places at the Board were taken for that family—(laughter)—and certainly it was a most domestic Board.—(Laughter.)—It was not every day that you meet with a family forming a Board, but here they had did all to themselves. No interlopers—(loud laughing)—quite a family party. Was it not a mockery to suppose that this family party could fitly discuss a Mahratta war? He should like to see what instructions they were about to give Mr. Canning upon his going out to India.—(Roars of laughter.)—He would give any thing to see these instructions. What a demand would b fore them amongst the booksellers!—(A laugh.)—The Board might be a nursery for young Statesmen, if there was any thing to do, or they were allowed to do any thing; but the fact was, there was no Board. Some years ago he was Secretary to this Board for thirteen months, when Lord Minto, Mr. Thomas Grenville, and Mr. Tierney, were Commissioners. Whilst he acted he saw no Board? and if there had been a Board, he must have seen it, who was Secretary.—(Cheers.)—It was true he attended but little. He had, however, spoken with a man of great veracity, and the answer was, "that in the memory of man there never was a Board."—(Loud laughter.)—He (Mr. C.) did not think there could be one. If the Board had any thing to do, so ought their Secretary. Now he, an unworthy Secretary, declared, that though it was the duty of the Secretary to look over despatches to India, he never looked into one.—(Cheers.)—If it was a fault to receive his salary for doing nothing, so it was with the Commissioners, for the crime of idleness increased in the *ratio* that those were paid who were idle. Why too could these Commissioners sit in this House, where they had no official duties to discharge? It was true, the India Company paid for them. They brought Members of Parliament as if they were so many chests of tea; and, indeed, it was so well worth while, that he wondered they did not buy a few more.—(Laughter.)—However, if they must have their Members, the country should at least participate in the profits of sale. But for his part, the consideration was not what a Member of Parliament cost, but what his vote cost the nation:—(Hear.)—He would soon find an appropriate case for the House. He saw a learned Civilian opposite (Dr. Phillimore.) His vote on the Salt Tax lost to the country 1,500,000l. as one of the majority of four against its repeal. The Doctor was the chief opposer of the Salt Tax before—the most violent orator against it; but he had got 1500l. as a Commissioner to the Board of Control. In the mean time the Salt Tax came to a division—where was the Doctor then but in the majority that lost us so much money? He (Mr. Creevey) did not say exactly how far the Board should be reduced. He moved for a Committee to enquire on the subject.

Mr. Courtenay defended the Commissioners, and declared their duties were those of daily and severe scrutiny into voluminous papers relating to Indian affairs.

Mr. Tierney said, that while he was in office, he discharged the duty of President sedulously and laboriously. The office of President did in truth require constant attendance and reasonable industry; but he could bear testimony, that these Commissioners were quite unnecessary. It was true the business of India had greatly increased; but that made no difference as to those Commisioners. All the papers were prepared and corrected with so much care and talent by the clerks both at the India House and at the Board, that the supervision of the President was quite sufficient. Indeed, as no President could conscientiously sign papers he had not read, he could in fact give no assistance from colleagues; and more particularly from persons (like those just appointed) totally ignorant of the duties of the office. If he wanted aid, the experienced clerks could best give it. Mr. Tierney proceeded to point out how a large sum might be annually saved by transfering the Board of Control to the Colonial Department.

Mr. Canning said it appeared, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Tierney) had been a very active President, and the Hon. Gentleman (Creevey) a very idle Secretary. Now it was droll that the idle Secretary was the person who brought forward this motion to dispense with the Commissioners.—(Cheers.)—Why this was reform with a vengeance—a picture, and, he believed, not an unfaithful picture, of principles on which reform was always clamoured for—(great applause):—and if they would trace every reform to its source, they would find in 9 cases out of 10 it was the same as here.—(Cheers.)—The Mover came forwrad to say "Why don't you conform to my example? Oh these busy Commissioners disturb the stillness of my staguation."—(Repeated cheers.)—He thought himself well paid by 1,500l. a-year for gazing into the Park, or looking over all the newspapers provided for his perusal. Now he would take his revenge for the diligence which had cast him into the shade by inquiring into the diligence with which duties were performed. Mr. Canning then gave a detailed account of the business of the Board. They had to examine accounts of the minutest occurrences in India. All the despatches sent out by the Directors were first submitted to them, for approval or correction. There were on an average 252 every year, and a despatch was often accompanied by papers to be read, consisting of thousands of pages. One-tenth were actually corrected. The Commissioners assisted the President by each taking certain papers to peruse, and then they discussed the results. He declared the business had encreased 100-fold since the first creation of the Board; and he concluded by calling on the House to make a stand against this sort of attack upon office, which was only a prelude to an attack upon property. The belief that what was enjoyed by the rich was injurious to the

poor, ought never to be encouraged. It was a bad principle in a man to glory because he

"Saw no contiguous palace rear its heard,
To mock the meanness of his humble shed."

Mr. Creevey replied. He flet that he was at a disadvantage in coming after the great performer, who had made to-night his last appearance on the stage for some time.—(Laughter.)—Like some other great actors, however, he had overdone his part. He had rung the changes upon the "the idle Secretary"—"the loitering Secretary"—"the news paper reading, park-gazing Secretary"—"the idle Secretary's stillness of stagnation."—(A laugh)—But would the house believe this portait was the exact discription of the great performer himself?—(Loud Laughing.)—Did he never hear of an idle ambassador with a large salary, (Loud laughing.) who went to a country where there was no court, to welcome a king that did not arrive? Being sent abroad to a court, where none existed, he returned an idle ambassador, to try his hand at being a first rate wag.—(A Laugh.)—Having attempted to turn out the noble marquis, his friend, he was himself turned out, and saw the the noble marquis, the distributor of office. He then accepted of a place under that noble marquis, whom he had pronounced incapable. And, after having played his appointed time, he came down to-night for his benefit.—(loud laughing.)—The house had heard his performance, and his friends had applauded. His stillness of stagnation seemed to please his audience as much as his mirthful rupture.—(A laught.)—But what had the great performer said in defence of the board, and the two paid commissioners? Nothing at all; unless that it was necessary to have a noble lord and a right honorable gentleman to read his papers for him.—(A laugh.)—Could not two clerks read these papers as well as two commissioners? Was it necessary for this purpose to have two members of parliament?

For the motion 88—Against it 273—Majority 185.

Friday March 15.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

A conversation now ensued on a charge of Breach of Privilege, occasioned by a Letter sent round by Mr. Arbuthnot (Secretary to the Treasury) in which he spoke of the Opposition as persons despairing of getting into office themselves, who were therefore endeavouring to undermine and destroy the Constitution and to make it impossible for any set of men to carry on the public business:—the writer in consequence called upon the persons he addressed to resist the dangerous practices of Lord Althorp, Lord Normanby, Mr. Creevey, &c.—Lord John Russell said, he thought the Letter must be an atrocious forgery, and he hoped the Hon. Secretary could say so.

Mr. Arbuthnot admitted he had written a private letter to some gentlemen,—Members of Parliament, in which the names alluded to were mentioned; but he meant nothing personal; and what he had written he feared not to avow.

Lord Londonderry hoped that the freedom of discussion would be allowed to gentlemen on both sides.—(hear, hear!)—There was nothing like a Breach of Privilege in the transaction alluded to. He hoped they lived in a land of freedom, and that they were not to be gagged by the denunciations of Gentlemen opposite!—(hear, hear!)

Lord John Russell appealed to the Speaker, who said, that to attribute unworthy and constitutional motives must certainly be deemed unparliamentary and disorderly: but in the absence of the letter alluded to, it would be better to avoid further debate upon it.

Mr. Rat Wynn was quite surprised to hear such a complaint respecting a private letter: the attempt was most dangerous!

Mr. Arbuthnot having again assured the House that the letter was a private one, and that he meant no personal offence, the matter was drop, after some observations by Lord Normanby, Lord John Russell, & others.

JOINT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Lord Normanby gave notice, that he should, on the 2nd of May, bring forward his motion on this subject, in the shape of an Address to the Throne.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He should take this step in consequence of the small majority on the late motion.

SUPPLY.—ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, when a long conversation ensued on various items. Mr. Hume objected to the 6000l. a-year for the tables kept for the Officers of the Life and Foot Guards; half this sum would be ample: more only encouraged weste and luxury. The Riding-house at Pimlico, too, he said, ought to be regulated. There was 50ls. a-year for inspecting great coats! Reductions might be made in these estimates to the amount of 25,000l;—and in the Recruiting Service, between 8 and 9000ls. might be saved.

Lord Palmerston and others replied, denying that the charges were either excessive or unnecesary. The motions were agreed to, and the sums voted.

Mr. Ellice noticed the enormous salaries paid to some Colonial Governors and Officers. The Governor of Canda received nine thousand a year; Demerara paid four or five sinecures, of from five to eight thousand a year, to persons who had never been there! Yet the distress of the West Indian Colonies was excessive. The Governor of St. Lucie had three thousand a year!—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir R. Fergusson followed on the same subject. He said, the four and a half per cent. duties, paid by the Colonies, if properly applied, would pay the Colonial staff and army; but Ladies and Gentlemen who returned Members to that House, received this contribution? The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, had ten thousand a year, besides house, farms, slaves, &c.!!

Mr. Goulburn said, the Colonial expences were amply repaid, though men of narrow minds could not see it; as the advantages were incidental, and the payments were direct?

A proposed amendment was negatived by 109 against 33.

Mr. Hume having proposed some reductions in the Duke of York's Office,—Lord Londonderry protested against the measure as designed to disgrace the Commander-in Chief, who, with his Officers, only received a moderate remuneration for their valuable services.—To which Mr. G. Bennet replied, that his Hon. Friend had no such intention; but he very properly objected to an increase of salary from nine to sixteen guineas a-day! In the present distresses of the country, these savings were peculiarly called for.—The House, after a good deal more conversation, adjourned till Monday.

VARIETIES.

Remarkable Exchequer Case.—A bill in the Exchequer was brought by a highwayman named Everett, against his companion Williams to compel him to account for a moiety of the partnership effects. The bill stated, that the Plaintiff was skilled in dealing in several commodities, such as plate, rings, watches, &c.; that the defendant applied to him to become a partner; that they entered into partnership, & it was agreed that they should equally provide all sorts of necessaries, such as horses, saddles, bridles, and equally bear all expenses on the roads, and at inns, taverns, or alehouses, or at markets or fairs. "And your Orator and the said Joseph Williams proceeded jointly with good success in the said business, on Hounslow-heath, where they dealt with a gentleman for a gold watch: and afterwards the said Joseph Williams told your Orator that Finchly, in the country of of Middlesex, was a good and convenient place to deal in, and that commodities were very plenty at Finchly, afore said, and it would be almost all clear gain to them; that they went accordingly & dealt with several gent. for divers watches, rings, swords, canes, hats, cloaks, horses, bridles, saddles, and other things; that about a month afterwards the said Joseph Williams informed your Orator that there was a gentleman at Blackheath who had a good horse, saddle, bridle, watch, sword, cane, and other things, to dispose of, which he believed might be had for little or no money; that they accordingly went, and met with the said gentleman, & after some small discourse, they dealt for the said horse, &c. That your Orator and the said Joseph Williams continued their joint dealings together in several place,, viz. at Bagshot, in Surry; Salisbury, in Wiltshire; Hampstead, in Middlesex; and elsewhere, to the amount of 2000l. and upwards."—The rest of this bill was in the ordinary form for a partnership account.—The parties concerned, however, were foiled in their modest application. The bill was referred for scandal and impertinence! The worthy Solicitors were attached and fined, and the equally worthy Counsel who signed the bill was directed to pay the costs. The Plaintiff was afterwards executed; and one of the Solicitors convicted of a robbery and transported!—This case was referred to by Lord Kenyon, in *Redly and Morse: Append. Cliff. Rep. of Southwark Elec.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH
Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING;
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1822.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

30 35 57 58 61 69 74 93 98
101 112 119 138 139 148 167 171 201
224 225 232 252 307 314 327 337 342
347 388 397 399 418 425 439 444 451
455 456 471 489 492 505 521 530 535
538 539 555 559 564 587 602 611 619
623 623 637 643 646 681 682 692 705
717 731 737 745 747 751 767 772 786
797 807 809 812 826 877 903 913 915
942 947 963 967

1008 1015 1016 1027 1033 1050 1051
1065 1082 1095 1096 1108 1124 1157
1172 1182 1190 1197 1226 1243 1247
1250 1289 1292 1345 1352 1372 1376
1383 1392 1409 1431 1449 1458 1467
1469 1476 1480 1557 1569 1591 1597
1606 1682 1688 1697 1729 1740 1762
1765 1770 1684 1817 1844 1854 1855
1765 1770 1784 1817 1844 1854 1855
1856 1861 1923 1935 1945 1950 1961
1962 1990

2005 2016 2017 2018 2027 2029 2033
2061 2071 2073 2075 2076 2095 2096
2101 2103 2108 2112 2117 2122 2132
2134 2156 2157 2160 2162 2173 2189
2190 2195 2196 2219 2234 2241 2242
2246 2248 2251 2258 2259 2260 2262
2275 2279 2280 2281 2306 2307 2342
2364 2372 2375 2389 2416 2417 2422
2454 2466 2471 2476 2486 2501 2510
2542 2553 2572 2573 2579 2600 2603
2604 2619 2620 2621 2644 2678 2684
2592 2704 2709 2710 2746 2751 2755
2760 2764 2776 2782 2796 2798 2802
2852 2854 2881 2886 2899 2902 2914
2918 2935 2943 2945 2950 2959 2974
2975 2998

3014 3020 3024 3048 3049 3050 3059
3068 3080 3098 3099 3103 3129 3130
3146 3152 3167 3178 3183 3193 3211
3214 3222 3230 3236 3241 3243 3246
3260 3270 3281 3291 3302 3304 3307
3308 3310 3315 3316 3326 3330 3333
3339 3348 3350 3368 3371 3384 3392
3404 3414 3421 3444 3452 3457 3479
3484 3486 3487 3490 3507 3511 3515
3516 3518 3527 3536 3563 3569 3578
3589 3601 3628 3643 3664 3677 3682
3699 3703 3707 3726 3747 3748 3751
3757 3759 3776 3790 3809 3817 3826
3828 3833 3834 3841 3848 3850 3862
3874 3889 3896 3898 3900 3913 3921
3925 3928 3935 3974 3976 3977 3981
3982 3988 3999

4000 4001 4006 4012 4016 4038 4039
4046 4048 4071 4078 4085 4092 4101
4113 4119 4120 4121 4143 4148 4156
4158 4163 4193 4195 4202 4207 4215
4226 4251 4286 4287 4302 4303 4310
4330 4354 4358 4369 4372 4376 4404
4415 4431 4447 4457 4461 4472 4508
4531 4534 4535 4541 4551 4564 4580
4582 4596 4602 4605 4615 4634 4639
4647 4658 4664 4673 4697 4699 4706
4708 4710 4715 4729 4736 4741 4751
4761 4767 4769 4784 4806 4809 4811
4818 4836 4842 4863 4870 4872 4877
4879 4882 4883 4893 4898 4902 4909
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5042 5053 5076 5082 5095 5097 5102
5104 5106 5113 5115 5128 5130 5146
5153 5163 5168 5182 5184 5186 5190
5211 5224 5227 5229 5230 5233 5234
5239 5248 5257 5271 5277 5288 5315
5325 5356 5339 5350 5353 5355 5386
5388 5392 5393 5397 5416 5420 5433
5449 5460 5464 5473 5482 5490 5504
5508 5527 5534 5574 5575 5592 5595
5605 5609 5611 5617 5651 5653 5661
5662 5669 5691 5698 5699 5717 5742
5745 5746 5751 5756 5773 5784 5785
5812 5827 5845 5869 5870 5876 5884
5887 5888 5889 5890 5894 5907 5912
5918 5958 5962 5971 5974

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING;
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1822.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

2 5 21 23 49 50 78
84 97 104 108 123 131 135
150 159 166 168 170 176 184
189 205 213 257 259 261 262
263 268 270 321 325 326 344
346 350 355 358 384 387 389
401 409 412 423 432 434 435
445 449 452 453 479 482 486
501 502 519 520 524 526 537
542 552 571 575 577 621 622
625 627 652 662 674 684 699
703 709 719 746 750 770 771
776 792 828 847 855 870 872
879 893 905 918 919 940 959
969 973 978 993

1004 1014 1022 1025 1031 1047 1048
1054 1055 1061 1068 1079 1093 1094
1105 1115 1131 1139 1144 1167 1170
1189 1200 1205 1206 1211 1212 1229
1233 1238 1244 1256 1264 1268 1270
1277 1290 1295 1299 1307 1325 1335
1339 1347 1349 1368 1373 1378 1384
1400 1416 1427 1429 1432 1434 1447
1464 1470 1474 1477 1479 1485 1493
1508 1515 1530 1541 1550 1553 1561
1574 1580 1581 1618 1643 1656 1693
1701 1702 1704 1706 1708 1714 1716
1722 1726 1737 1746 1748 1755 1775
1777 1791 1812 1818 1822 1824 1830
1836 1837 1843 1850 1863 1864 1867
1870 1874 1886 1892 1893 1908 1909
1942 1944 1957 1983 1988

2020 2023 2025 2043 2052 2064 2065
2082 2084 2085 2114 2116 2118 2119
2121 2125 2137 2139 2145 2205 2221
2228 2237 2238 2270 2278 2285 2288
2292 2295 2318 2320 2325 2337 2347
2350 2377 2384 2386 2395 2428 2429
2430 2437 2439 2442 2445 2447 2453
2463 2469 2470 2475 2483 2491 2503
2504 2512 2521 2523 2334 2550 2559
2587 2611 2625 2632 2637 2642 2648
2659 2667 2679 2686 2693 2696 2708
2712 2714 2721 2727 2734 2738 2743
2792 2794 2797 2800 2806 2833 2835
2844 2859 2885 2888 2890 2906 2909
2919 2920 2926 2934

3005 3008 3011 3032 3051 3058 3065
3074 3085 3087 3108 3117 3123 3128
3165 3172 3173 3174 3209 3215 3216
3221 3235 3238 3249 3256 3268 3269
3277 3278 3285 3293 3306 3318 3322
3324 3338 3344 3352 3361 3366 3376
3387 3393 3398 3413 3405 3407 3413
3417 2429 3445 3470 3506 3508 3525
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3686 3691 3700 3722 3735 3758 3770
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3820 3824 3852 3871 3873 3884 3906
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4003 4013 4014 4036 4042 4052 4056
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4168 4169 4171 4176 4178 4181 4194
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4312 4313 4321 4327 4342 4355 4360
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5116 5152 5172 5189 5190 5191 5194
5198 5216 5231 5246 5292 5302 5318
5326 5330 5360 5364 5398 5401 5414
5422 5447 5483 5485 5487 5494 5515
5517 5528 5532 5539 5540 5546 5553
5564 5573 5579 5586 5597 5699 5600
5604 5608 5613 5640 5644 5664 5670
5686 5688 5720 5723 5725 5730 5732
5747 5749 5754 5759 5772 5791 5793
5806 5813 5825 5826 5841 5893 5906
5909 5913 5914 5915 5922 5943 5944
5949 5960 5983 5999

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